Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 193 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwala Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Mabodine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4!

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

?
WAR BONDS
OR
WAR TAXES
?

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	TAITCH	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
66, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
S. C. MULICK,
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.
Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one atonce. Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 8,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 869.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY!
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 513.

BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS.

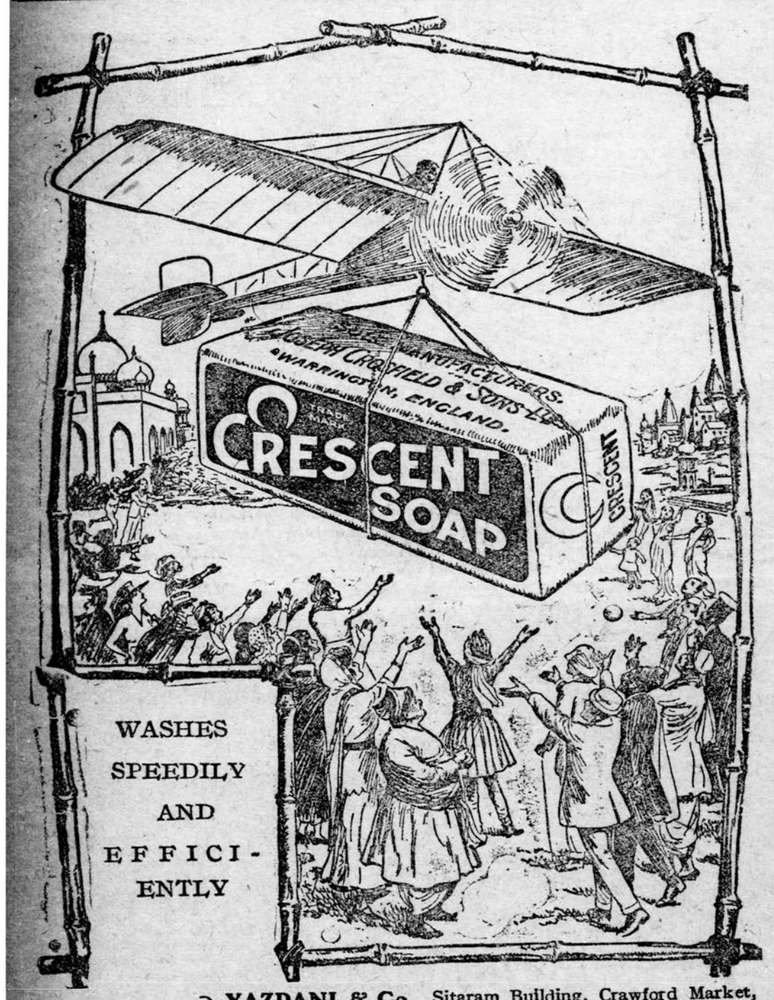
KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil contains pure precious ingredients to stop hair fallin out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-15-0 for 9 bottles.
V. P. EXTRA.
Sole Agents :
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 152, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY
OF
ALL KINDS AND DISCRIPTION
SOLD & BOUGHT.
Apply to :—
M. H. DINSHAW & Co.,
Fort, BOMBAY.
We really stock) Mill & Gin Stores, New & S. H. Machinery etc



BOMBAY CHIEF DEALERS.
YAZDANI & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market,
ABDOOL AZIZ & Bros., Vadgadi,
L. MOTIRAM & Sons. Abdool Rehman Street,
ESOOFALLY DAWOODBHOY & SONS, 198, Bapu Khote Street, Null Bazar.

SOLE IMPORTERS for Sind, Baloochistan and the Punjab.
A. HAJI DOSSUL & SONS, KARACHI.

JAPANESE. . . .
PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER
Dai Nippon Brewery Company
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.
Sub-Agents:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
E. P. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The Bombay monsoon has again temporarily weakened. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, south-east of Central Provinces and Hyderabad except in the north-west and local in Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and Mysore. The principal amounts are:—Tavoy six inches, Moulmein two, Toungoo one and a half, Akyab five, Cox's Bazar and Cuttack one and Daltonganj one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Hyderabad and increase in Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.785 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.798 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2 "
Minimum do. do.	79.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	231 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.03 Inch.
Total fall during month	1.44 "
Do. do. year	29.03 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 13th Aug. 1918	0.06 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Aug.			Aug.		
Tues.	13	m 2 41	25 5	13	m 8 19	19 6
		2 31a	25 11		8 58a	17 11
Wed.	14	m 3 21	24 10	14	m 8 57	20 5
		3 1a	25 4		9 40a	18 3
Thur	15	m 4 12	24 8	15	m 9 47	21 3
		3 45a	24 8		10 35a	18 6
Fri.	16	m 5 24	24 2	16	m 11 27	21 11
		4 48a	24 2		11 53a	18 6
Sat.	17	m 6 52	24 5	17	1 21a	21 9
		6a	23 11			
Sun.	18	m 8 24	25 2	18	m 1 7	18 2
		7 31a	24 3		2 29a	21 0
Mon.	19	m 9 18	26 2	19	m 2 16	17 5
		8 49a	25 1		3 23a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise:	Sunset
Aug. 13 (Tuesday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
" 14 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8m.
" 15 (Thursday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
" 16 (Friday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
" 17 (Saturday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
" 18 (Sunday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 6m.
" 19 (Monday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 5m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59.6m.	a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46.4m.	a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	10h.	32.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	6h.	57.1m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th August 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and are clear elsewhere. In the east and north Punjab humidity is very low and temperature above the average, the excess in the maximum ranging up to 16 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is largely above normal. Both day and night temperatures are above the average, the excess in the former being considerable.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Karachi; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is moderately above the average in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal generally. Day temperature continues above the average in Central India West, north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues below normal. Day temperature is slightly above the average nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Belgaum and Aurangabad. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is locally above the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in Hyderabad and the south-east of the Central Provinces, but has increased in Malabar where nearly general rain has fallen. The monsoon appears to be strengthening on the west coast.

Some extension of rain appears probable in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 13th of August, 1918

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th Aug.)	97.2	80.8	75	..	..	..
Jask	98.8	88.8	88	..	..	—0.03
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.6	82.5	68	..	1.20	—2.41
Rawalpindi	103.9	79.0	45	..	4.20	—9.80
Lahore	106.9	85.6	47	..	2.15	—7.19
Hissar	106.2	84.5	48	..	0.48	—6.75
Ambala	107.9	85.1	34	..	2.51	—13.32
Delhi	105.1	87.5	49	..	2.17	—12.47
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.6	86.2	46	..	3.13	—11.78
Mainpuri	105.4	87.7	41	..	3.05	—11.94
Jhansi	100.9	82.1	56	..	7.57	—13.54
Cawnpore	103.8	85.1	48	..	5.25	—12.56
Allahabad	99.3	84.8	55	..	12.63	—8.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.9	79.0	68	..	0	—1.86
Karachi	88.0	76.0	85	..	0.09	—4.80
Ajmer	94.0	75.2	72	..	1.83	—10.04
Jaipore	99.1	78.4	68	..	2.47	—10.72
Kotah	99.6	82.6	51	..	6.46	—9.19
Mount Abu	74.8	62.0	94	..	6.46	—31.10
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	78.3	77	..	0.14	—2.91
Dwarka	84.6	79.0	81	..	0.19	—10.53
Veraval	85.1	79.1	82	..	5.10	—7.31
Rajkot	95.3	76.0	61	..	6.01	—12.09
Bhavnagar Para	96.2	75.6	84	..	5.06	—2.04
Surat	88.5	78.7	..	..	13.31	—15.68
Ahmedabad	97.0	75.6	66	..	3.14	—17.81
Deesa	97.2	75.0	66	..	3.33	—11.80
Neemuch	91.7	73.8	65	..	12.80	—3.22
Indore	88.1	73.1	71	..	8.65	—10.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	75.8	76	..	18.12	—15.53
Saugor	89.8	75.8	75	..	18.34	—8.62
Hoshangabad	88.9	73.4	79	..	13.24	—15.32
Khandwa	90.5	74.7	73	..	9.74	—6.90
Akola	91.5	75.8	67	..	7.84	—10.36
Amraoti	91.0	74.2	66	..	13.15	—5.60
Nagpur	89.9	75.5	72	..	21.54	—6 44
Chanda	91.9	76.0	67	0.05	27.30	—2 78
Raipur	86.1	75.0	82	0.03	46.53	+17.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	79.8	84	0.03	16.58	—33.69
Ratnagiri	84.7	77.9	76	0.07	38.63	—34.17
Marmugao	85.3	..	83	0.05	40.19	—31.24
Karwar	89.0	75.9	82	0.12	48.29	—39.88
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.7	72.8	70	..	2.80	—8.05
Ahmednagar	87.1	68.8	72	..	2.41	—7.57
Poona	86.8	69.7	77	0.05	2.25	—12.13
Sholapur	93.8	69.8	62	..	3.96	—6.95
Bijapur	90.7	69.2	76	..	1.18	—5.69
Belgaum	78.8	65.7	93	..	11.09	—19.82
Aurangabad	86.0	68.4	83	0.05	3.88	—10.99
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.6	72.7	74	..	12.04	—8.88
Hyderabad	88.8	71.8	70	..	7.58	—6.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.1	73.6	78	0.63	42.92	—42.69
Calicut	84.0	74.5	93	0.33	32.47	—41.72
Cochin	84.7	73.6	84	0.28	23.10	—35.21
Colombo	86.1	77.4	80	0.10	8.91	—5.74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.6	78.9	77	..	8.23	—5.24
Bellary	95.5	72.2	64	..	0.59	—4.01
Cuddapah	95.4	78.5	69	..	6.69	—2.50
Madras	93.3	79.7	68	..	3.48	—4.21
Bangalore	84.4	66.2	91	0.04	4.82	—4.23
Coimbatore	90.3	70.9	76	..	0.24	—2 40
Trichinopoly	95.5	77.0	68	..	6.65	+2 50
Negapatam	88.5	78.9	77	..	3.69	—0.89

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th August, 1918, was 29.933 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established Over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

Mofussil Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Water-Proofs and Rot-Proofs.

All articles of Cotton, Linen, Woollen, Felt Canvas &c., rendered perfect WATER-PROOF AND ROT-PROOF
At Ans. 8 per Yard.
OVERCOATS at Rs. 3 only.
The only Firm in India doing this class of business.
Raincoats of upto-date fashion at economic prices from Rs. 10 and upwards.
Price List and Particulars on application to:—
THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO
PARVATI BHUVAN,
Opposite Bank of Bombay,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

WORLD-RENOWNED
Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8
Literature sent on request.
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.,
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists.
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch:—Sitaram Bldgs. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA
The Dangers of Ordinary Milk.

It is a well known fact that ordinary milk from cows and buffaloes is seriously contaminated with objectionable germs, so objectionable in fact, that many books have been written containing information, warnings and advice on the subject. Therefore it is not proposed here to dwell at length on the dangers attached to the milk supply of Bombay. If every milk consumer could read a few extracts from a book written by well known authority is this City, he would never again touch the ordinary milk which is offered to him daily.

The latest warning comes from the Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality in his public notice recently published in the daily papers, with reference to the prevalence of cholera in districts outside Bombay. He says, "Milk should be boiled before drinking." This of course is only a slight and temporary safeguard, as even the best of boiled or sterilised milk is liable to contamination again as it cools down, as the water which is the germ carrier in milk is still present. The only safe alternative, is milk from which the water has been withdrawn, milk dried to a powder, guaranteed free from injurious germs and only requiring the addition of boiling water to produce the purest form of liquid milk it is possible to obtain.

This is what Glaxo is:—Pure Rich Cow's milk, drawn from the finest cows in the best Pasture lands of New Zealand, dried to a powder at the source of supply and to which only extra cream and milk sugar has been added. One of the great advantages of this Milk is, that you need only mix sufficient at a time for your immediate requirements which enables you to have pure, fresh germ-free milk on all occasions.

Therefore, safeguard your home from Cholera and other Milk-borne diseases by eliminating ordinary milk from your household requirements, and substituting

Glaxo

FULL CREAM DRIED MILK POWDER
GUARANTEED FREE FROM INJURIOUS GERMS.

In every 16 ounces of Glaxo there are 4 ounces of life-giving Butter Fat and 12 ounces of Nourishing Milk Solids. It is richer and cleaner than ordinary milk and has been used by the Health Departments of the United Kingdom in ever increasing quantities during the last 10 years.

We will gladly forward analysis and Bacteriological report on Glaxo to Medical Men Nurses and institutions on receipt of professional card.

GLAXO, 166-170, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WOOD-MILNE
SECURITY.
Unerring instinct makes the eagle build its nest in a spot inaccessible to its enemies. In its rocky eyrie it is safe from surprise or danger. The motorist would, do well to provide against the greatest danger of the road—skidding—by fitting
Wood-Milne
(BRITISH-MADE)
Motor Tyres
The staggered "Gruvrib" Pattern is a perfect non-skidding device, acting in both directions, forward or lateral, and combined with the great strength of the Wood-Milne Tyre, is a sure guarantee of safety. Fitted out with Wood-Milnes you need have no fear of winter road conditions.
Wood-Milne (India) Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Bombay: P.O. Box No. 380.
Calcutta: 19-21, Bow Bazaar St.

WOOD-MILNE

"Quality" AND "Price"-Unbeaten

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer
— POSITIVELY —
It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.
Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame".
Our 'prices' are 'cheaper' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the cheapness offered by the rest.
Do you use our Brands? It not you are doing a great injustice to yourself. Remedy that Now—and write to or call at:
TAJBHOY & Co.,
Baria Mansion, Opp: Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

A CURIOUS THING
The Pandit's Preparation
No. 1 KESHAMRUT
The best Medical Oil for every kind of hair, head and brain complaints. Certified by prominent Doctors and Gentlemen.
Price Rs. 2-8-0. P. & P. extra.
Sole Agents :—THE ENLARGOPHOT COMPANY
Hornby Row, Empire Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

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ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word* one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—Improved Model No. 3, has all the Improvements known to the modern typewriter, including Visibility, Back-spacer, Tabulator, two-color Ribbon and some Special Features. Few left now. Write or call early to save disappointment. Rs. 180 with Improved Travelling Case. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36, (B), Churchgate St. Fort. Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS.—Rosy Peaches No. 20 or 24 Rs. 7/8; Grapes Seedless and Long 8 lbs. Rs. 6 and Rs. 7; Delicious Pears No. 12 Rs. 7/4, delivery free. The SINDH & BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY., Quetta, Tel. "Beauty." 1260

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing. Guarantees sound, practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 310

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low (Rs. 20 for the full course for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily. 259/261. Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 experienced ENGINEERS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to HUZUR OFFICE, Gondal, Kathiawar. 1177

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Science. Apply stating terms to the HEADMASTER, Nandod High School. 1197

WANTED—CLERKS, those having experience in Attorney's office need only apply. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road. 1246

WANTED.—An experienced HINDU LADY ASSISTANT-SURGEON for a State in Rajputana. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 690 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1179

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart BOOK-KEEPER for an Europe shop. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Apply with testimonials to Messrs BOMONJI J. IRANI & CO., Ahmednagar 1199

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarati accounts with fair knowledge of English for a Tobacconists firm. Apply Box No. 708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1254

WANTED—FAST TYPIST, shorthand preferred, and Accountants, with office experience. Salary 45 to 75. Gujarati Hindus only apply NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street. 1264

WANTED—HINDU CLERKS knowing Gujarati and English. Good Handwriting necessary. Apply personally to the Hon. JOINT SECRETARIES, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association at Mulji Jetha Market Hall. 1258

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN EX-SOLDIER as JUNIOR INSPECTOR. Salary Rs. 90 per month. Apply ARMY and NAVY STORES. 1266

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS fast and good handwriting indispensable. Salary Rs. 20 p. m. Apply EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE Office. 1263

WANTED—Experienced EURASIAN CLERKS in Mill Line for a local Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1250

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION as MANAGER of first class Steam Laundry by an Indian expert trained in Europe and America for 8 years also several years' experiences in India. Apply Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1247

WANTED—By a practical experienced young and energetic Hindoo post of an ACCOUNTANT, preferably in Mofussil. Apply Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1198

WANTED.

WANTED—Independent or as a sub-tenant OFFICE ROOM on ground floor or 1st storey in Hummum Street, Medows Street, Apollo Street, Bruce Lane or Tamarind Lane. Apply KARSANDAS GOCULDAS, 70, Apollo Street. 1240

UNFURNISHED ROOM required immediately by married couple (Europeans) no children. Any locality if near tram or rail. Apply Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1253

WANTED—An experienced TRAVELLING AGENT to canvas business in Southern and Northern India. See personally. M. P. MUNSHI & Co., 210, Khokha Bazar, Bombay No. 3. 1261

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE.—DISINFECTING FLUID, Anchor Brand, in gallons and bulk. Apply DURANTE & PAUL, 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1193

FOR SALE—Valuable property at Powvalla Street, Churney Road. Apply GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers. 1219

FOR SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, either for SALE or PURCHASE at advantage, kindly address THE HIND ENGINEERING CO., 306/8, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 1016

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1206

FOR SALE—A STOCK of about 400 GALVANIZED IRON DRUMS, Machine made. For particulars please apply to No. 4, Ali Mansur Building, Dhobitalao, Bombay. 1233

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Factory Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters No. 5, Foolscap Size, with Back Spacer, Tabulator, New Metal Cover, and New Base Board. Look like new and work like new. As good as new. Price just over half that of new. Fast selling. Order to-day.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—For employment at the BOMBAY WIRELESS STATION, a EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC. Good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 150, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the Undersigned.

G. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering,
Bombay Division.
1236

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Offices of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay Branch, will be REMOVED to BALLARD PIER ROAD on and after the 18th August, 1918, and all communications are to be addressed thereto from that date.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
5th August, 1918. 1140

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	70,000
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft. complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	30,000
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H. P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser complete for...	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
680

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registrated Office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the twenty-second day of August, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th day of August 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Memorandum of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after sub-clause VII of Clause 3 thereof, namely:—

VII (A).—To purchase or otherwise accept leases of land with or without buildings thereon suitable for dwellings for the accommodation of all or any of the persons employed by the Company, and to erect such dwellings either on any land so acquired or on any other land of the Company.

2. That Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following sub-clause after sub-clause VII thereof, namely:—

VII (A).—To purchase or otherwise acquire or accept leases of land with or without buildings thereon suitable for dwellings for the accommodation of all or any of the persons employed by the Company, and to erect such dwellings either on any land so acquired or on any other land of the Company.

3. That Article 30 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by striking out from the second line thereof the word "ten" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "fourteen."

4. That Article 71 of the Articles of Association of the Company me altered by striking out from the fifth line thereof the word "thirty" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

Dated the 8th day of August 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. N. WADIA & Co.,
1255 Agents.

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S CITY IMPROVEMENT BOARD

HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for competitive designs with full drawings and perspectives for the facade of covered footpaths along a roadway in a business quarter being widened to 65 feet clear width and 15 feet covered footpaths on either side. The footpath and the shops will have only one storey on top—total height from road level up to top of roof will be on an average 36 feet.

2. The terminal feature of the road will be an ancient monument called the Charminar about 168 feet high and 96 feet wide—tetrapylon at the crossing of four roads—the style of the new facade will have to harmonize with that monument and the surroundings as far as possible.

3. The facade will be constructed in local granite stone which can be obtained in suitable dimensions.

4. The competing architects must visit the place at their own expense to enable them to prepare suitable designs. A copy of the detailed site as well as a section of the roadway and the covered footpath will be supplied on application at the office of the Sanitary Engineer, City Improvement Board.

5. All plans and elevations should be in inch—1 ft. Scale and details in ½ inch and full size and must be sent flat. Details will be required only in the case of the two successful candidates.

6. The competition is open to all.

7. The designs will be judged by a Committee of the City Improvement Board. The final selection of the designs will rest with His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

8. The first premiated design will carry prize of Rs. 10,000 B.G. and the second Rs. 5,000 B.G.

9. No plans are to be signed by a Competitor, they should bear only a recognizable mark or nom-de-plume copy of which should be enclosed with the architect's name in a sealed cover.

Any signed plans will be atonce disqualified.

10. The drawings of the successful candidates will be retained and the rest sent back

11. The City Improvement Board do not bind themselves to select any of the submitted designs.

12. All designs for competition should be enclosed in a sealed cover marked "Competitive Designs for Road Facade" Hyderabad and addressed to Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, Secretary, City Improvement Board, and should reach not later than 1st November 1918. The designs must be prepaid.

NIZAMAT JUNG,
Secretary,
1139 City Improvement Board.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1918.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1919, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 14th August, 1918, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during office hours.

By order,

PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th July, 1918. 920

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Board's Meetin, held to-day a Dividend, for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, at Rs. 70 per each Whole Share and Rs. 17-8-0 per each Quarter Share, Free of Income Tax, was declared and will be paid on and after Monday, the 2nd September, 1918, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 77, Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. (B. T.), on production of Share Certificates. The Share Transfer Books will be closed from Tuesday the 20th August to Monday the 2nd September, 1918, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 9th August, 1918.

By order of the Board,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
1248 Secretaries and Treasurers.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUSINESSMEN.

LUCRATIVE going on business Capital Rs. 1¼ lakh to 1½ lakh only. Annual nett profit from 50 to 60 thousand. To be sold solely for being retired. Apply to Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1164

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SPECIAL TRAINS.

DUE to the conditions created by the war, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company cannot undertake to run Special trains for the public, and paragraph 61 at page 117 of the current Coaching Guide must be considered as cancelled until further notice. 1232

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR clients, Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ have been for a long time past importing into Bombay piecegoods, yarns, spunsilks, etc., known by the name of Lota Chhap. Printed on these piecegoods are device of a Lota (that is a water jug) and the initials C. J. at the bottom thereof and in the middle of the Lota is the figure of Shri Krishna standing with a flute in his hands, and in some cases the goods bear a ticket with the above design. The said device is the Registered Trade Mark of our clients and has for a long time past been used by them as their Trade Mark on all piecegoods yarns, spunsilks, etc., imported by them and our clients' goods with the said device have acquired a very wide reputation in Bombay and throughout other parts of India and have become very well known in all Indian markets by the name of Lota Chhap.

Our clients have recently come to learn that some persons are arranging to import into Bombay piecegoods with a Lota Chhap thereon or something very similar thereto and the general get-up and appearance of which piecegoods would be similar to the general get-up and appearance of our clients' piecegoods, the object being to pass off such goods as our clients' goods.

Notice is hereby given that the above device is the exclusive Trade Mark of our clients and the same is printed upon their piecegoods, yarns and spun-silks, etc., or upon tickets affixed thereto in one or two or three Lotas in a line or three Lotas in a triangular shape and the public are hereby warned against importing, selling or purchasing or offering for sale, or otherwise dealing in piecegoods having printed thereon or bearing tickets of the said device or a device similar thereto and any person found doing so will be proceeded against according to law.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj.
1135

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for limited grant of Letters of Administration of the unadministered property and credits which is a part of the property of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, a widower, deceased, died possessed of.

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Nepean Sea Road, outside the Fort, the sole surviving son and a male member of the family of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 6th day of August, 1918.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
1237 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMUSJI SHAPURJI SEERVAI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Chikalwady, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,366 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old No. , New Nos. 13612, 13613, and New Survey No. 1/7030 and bounded on the East by the property of the Vendor on the West and South by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, now of Tulsidas Morarji and on the North partly by the property of Jetha Ladha and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett which said premises are with other land assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3743 (4) and Street No. 8A, Tardeo Road and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1262 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDOOL HAJI SAJAN, late of Bandra, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a butcher. ..... Deceased.

CHANDBI, widow of Abdul Haji Sajan, of Bandra, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bandra Road, Bandra, out of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.

The 6th day of August, 1918.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI,
1259 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 7 BALES LIEPMANN NO. 7 WHITE SHIRTING

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale room, the following.

By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the party concerned

5 bales each 100 pieces white shirting Liepmann No. 7.

Ex. S. S. GLENDHEE.

By order of Aga Mirza Mahmood Shirazee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. C. Patel and Co. of Gunboa Street.

2 bales each 100 pieces Liepmanns white shirting No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES COUNTRY WHITE DHOOTIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Thukker Haridas Mooljі and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Keshavlal Oojamsy.

5 bales each 150 pairs country white dhooties No. Lamp Brand 8 to 10 yards.

2 bales each 150 pairs country white dhooties No. 8 Shake Hand 8 yards.

2 bales each 150 pairs country white dhooties No. 9 Shake Hand 9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT 2ND AND 8TH KAMATIPURA LANES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 383 of 1918.

Sakinabai, daughter of Shaik Kassam, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Nathaniel Ezekiel Divekar, of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendant.

On MONDAY, the 19th day of August at 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), respectively Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Bai Sakinabai, daughter of Shaik Kassam and Nathaniel Ezekiel Divekar the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit under the Consent Decree dated the 18th day of June 1918, the following properties on the premises.

FIRSTLY—The property situate at 2nd Kamatipura Lane.

AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling house and premises situate at Kamatipura 2nd Street in the Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 186-188 and E Ward Nos. 1200 and 1199 (2) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3420 and New No. 10108 and Survey No. 5803 admeasuring about 108 square yards and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Ganga Onjiram, on the West by the property of Morar Damji, on the North by the Kamatipura 2nd Street and on the South by the Kamatipura 1st Street.

SECONDLY—The property situate at 8th Kamatipura Lane.

AT 5-30 P. M. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing and built thereon situate at 8th Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 86 and sixth ninth square yards or thereabents assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4293, New No. 10807, Old Survey No. 3793 and New Survey No. 6819 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1708 and Street No. 133 and bounded on the East by the property of Panka Sayana, on the West by the property of Bali, on the North by 9th Kamatipura Street, and on the South by the said 8th Kamatipura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Receivers' Attorneys Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or Messrs. Khandwalla and Co., 91-99 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POWVALLA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT, NEAR CAMA BAG, CHURNY ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., attorneys for the owners, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up the undermentioned valuable property for sale by public auction on SUNDAY, the 18th day of August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (held on a perpetually renewable lease) containing by admeasurement 406 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2961 (6) Street No. 1 E all which premises are situate at Powvalla Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (and forming a part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015, and 15993, old survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180, and New survey Nos. 1/7371, and 1/7384 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 2061 (1), 2061 (2), 2062 (1), 2062 (2), and 2063 (A) and street No. 1, 1 A, 2, 8, 4-12 Charni Road, and Ward "D" Nos. 2415 (1), 2415 (2), and 2515 (3), Street Nos. 352 to 386, 396 A and 396 B Grant Road, and "D" Ward Nos. 2063 (b) and 2063 (c), Street Nos. 12A, 12AA, Charni Road, Ward "D" No. 1894 and 1895 (1), Street No. 2 and 165-167 Khetwady Main Road, Ward "D" No. 1893 (2), Street No. 3, Khetwady Main Road, and bounded on or towards the North by the Powvalla Street, on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole, on or towards the East by Plot No. 16, belonging to Rustomji S. Powvalla and Kavasshaw S. Powvalla and on or towards the West by Plot No. 20, belonging to Rustomji S. Powvalla and Kavasshaw S. Powvalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.,

Under instruction from the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain seeds, and a quantity of sweepings, tins of ghee, rafters and loose coal, etc.

49 tins ghee Shujaulpur to Carnac Bridge, Inv. 55 of 17—3—18 R. R. 2057—41.

300 cases Ghee

37 bundles Coir Ropes of thick section.

2 bags Salamisri.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Meadows Street, Fort, opp. New Share Bazar.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1918, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR LORRY, ELECTRIC LAMPS AND REQUISITES, RUBBER GOODS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE CEDAR ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 461 of 1918.

Bhagwanlal Premji Worah ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Charles Dutt and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Bhagwanlal Premji Worah and Mr. Charles Dutt, Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Order made on the 1st day of August, 1918, in the said suit the undermentioned goods belonging to the Cedar Electrical and Engineering Co. will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, in the office of the said Cedar Electrical and Engineering Co., in Medows Street, opposite New Share Bazar on MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), 5,276 Pcs. Royal Ediswan M. F. Lamps 230 Volts, assorted candle power, about 300 lbs. D. C. C. Wire No. 19-20, 366 pieces carbon filament lamps, 87 pieces dry battery, 286 pieces Holland made ½ Watt lamps, 200, 300 and 500 candle power, 230 volts and 110 volts, 9 coils Calendar cables sizes 3/20, and 7/20, and 7/18—2500 M. G. M., 80 pieces Japanese M. F. lamps, 33 lengths I. R. suction hose, 2 rolls weighing about 242 lbs. Asbestos wire woven cloth, sizes 1/8in. and 1/16in., 67 Reams brown packing papers, 10 cwts. asbestos Mill Board, 1 roll canvas delivery hose 2½in. Japanese, 28 boxes Bristol steel lacing, 31 pairs Morris patent instantaneous couplings, 1 hand fire extinguisher, 2 tons compressed asbestos jointing "Culmino" sizes 1/8in., 1/16in., and 1/32in., 1 iron safe by Kanhialal and Sons, tables, chairs, cupboards, tools and implements, 1 motor car, "Vulcan" make, 1 motor lorry with platform body suitable for carrying purposes make "Orleans." 2 motor Tyres 760 by 90 and 2 tubes Dunlop make. These two motor cars can be seen at the Bombay Motor Car Co., Elphinstone Circle.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY the 17th instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grays and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

At 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office broughram 1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquinu office shigram 1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order 1 baypony, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of August, 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dr. Fernandes' House, Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Imperial Cinema very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, Japanese tea sets, platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, writing tables, Encyclopaedia and Engineering books, rich table ornaments, corner cabinets, pictures, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, double meat-safe, hatstand, cane chairs, carpets, beaded door chicks, table and wall clocks, kerosene oil stoves, bentwood chairs, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of T. D. W. Gillespie, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT OLD SONAPORE LANE AND CHANDANWADY LANE.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs Bennett and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned properties on the premises by Public Auction on Saturday the 31st day of August 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bapujee Rustomji Kerawala pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of September, 1917, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Sonapore Lane without the Fort in the city of Bombay fronting the said Old Sonapore Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127 new No. 954 old survey No. 76 new survey No. 8172 and assesed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3472 and 3473 and Street Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, and 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the said Old Sonapore Lane on or towards the South by the property of Motlibai widow of Nusserwanji Nowroji Wadia on or towards the East by the property of Hirachand Nanabhoy and Dinanath Moroba and and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Jamshetji Dhunibhoy Seth Khandau and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bapuji Rustomji Kerawalla.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages or tennements standing thereon situate at Chandanwady Lane without the Fort of in the City and registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting the said Chandanwady Lane on the North side thereof containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty two square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580 New No. 2758 Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 8222 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C. Ward No. 3229 Street Nos. 23—25 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Mody on or towards South by the Chandanwady Lane on or towards the East by the property of Framji Nusserwanji Patel on or towards the West by the Public passage and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Bapujee Rustomji Kelawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minsheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th Aug. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

The Auction Sale of the Right, Title and Interest in the Landed Property, situate at Falkland Road, 6th Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, (known as Kharva Gully) advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Aug., 1918.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate ratee.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	„ 45
14 ct. „	.. ..	„ 57
18 ct. „	.. ..	„ 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai,
Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Next Saturday at 6-30
Commences the 1st Episode of a New and Exciting Serial

"SOCIAL PIRATES"
The New Excelsior Serial.

THERE WILL BE 15 EPISODES
AND
TWO WILL BE SHOWN EVERY WEEK
Remember the title

"SOCIAL PIRATES"
2 Complete stories every week.

EACH EPISODE WILL BE A COMPLETE STORY

"SOCIAL PIRATES"
Commences next Saturday.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Pathe Presents GLADYS HULETTE in a 5-part Astra Story of Small Town Newspaper life:
DOES YELLOW JOURNALISM PAY?
She burned the entire edition of the newspaper on which she worked; the editor raged, but the business manager rejoiced, for he knew that she had put paper "OVER THE HILL."
SEE CHARMING LITTLE
GLADYS HULETTE
in the delightful Pathe Gold Rooster play of newspaper life in a small city
"OVER THE HILL"
NEXT SATURDAY: Shakespeare's Classic Masterpiece
"ROMEO & JULIET"
Featuring: FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN & BEVERLEY BAYNE.

THE NOBLEST AND THE LOFTIEST THEME
of the Social Life of Modern Times:
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
the immortal Screen-Poem by Pathe Freres has been a unique success these three weeks past
AT
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
"You are a cur, Kennedy, to take advantage of a lonely, helpless girl," says Frank Norwood—
And that is the essence of the story.
THE THIRD WEEK IS THE MOST POWERFUL IN THE WHOLE PLOT.
Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Ladies admitted at Half Rates in the First Class, *i. e.*, for Annas FOUR only.

A terrifying figure, he slinks through the story of
The Hidden Hand
the amazing mystery serial produced by
PATHE
His knowledge is fifty years in advance of the times. Science is his ally. Frightfulness is one of his weapons. Thrills? Yes! Action? Yes! Suspense? Yes! You will be held from the first to the last episode.
A Stellar Cast Featuring the Beautiful
DORIS KENYON
with SHELDON LEWIS of "Iron Claw" and "Exploits of Elaine" fame, ARLINE PRETTY and MAHLON HAMILTON
Written by Arthur B. Reeve, author of "Craig Kennedy" stories, and Chas. A. Logue.
TO-NIGHT
EXCLUSIVELY AT
IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TIME — 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO:
TO-NIGHT
and following nights of the week at 9-30
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
The Great Play on the Social Evil:
"DAMAGED GOODS"
By Brieux—Member of the French Academy.
A powerful sermon touching with urgency and good sense on the Hidden Disease. It is poignant and dramatic and its message is one of sympathy and of hope.
(FOR ADULTS ONLY.)
MATINEE SATURDAY the 17th at 5 p.m.
Walter Howard's Great Drama
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
NEXT PRODUCTION
Dickens' Masterpiece
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15.
MATINEE:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 12.
POPULAR PICTURES.
TO-DAY AT 6-30
Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents
The Great British 5-Reel Film
"THE LABOUR LEADER"
The story of a strong man's career and of his complicated matrimonial affairs.
Featuring the Brilliant London Actress
CHRISTINE SILVER.
ALSO THE PATHE GAZETTE
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Boxes Rs. 2 per seat. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
Frawley Comedy Co.
To-Night Wednesday 14th August.
First time in Bombay
The Popular New York Success
"BOUGHT & PAID FOR"
A Comedy Drama by the author of 'What Happened to Jones"
Thurs. 15th August
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Friday 16th August
"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"
Sat. & Sun. 17th & 18th August
"FAIR & WARMER"
Sunday Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30
A NOTABLE EVENT!
MISS KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER
The leading lady of the
Frawley Comedy Company
will appear in
"THE CLOSING NET"
PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
This is the first occasion in the history of the stage in India that a prominent Dramatic Actress has appeared on the stage and the screen at the same theatre on the same day.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 6-30
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents the Inimitable
ALBERT MORROW
and his own Company, introducing
THE KOMEDY KABINET
Taking the audience to the realm of Spiritualism assisted by
MISS DORRIS LEE.
THE GREAT
GORDON FORBES
Ventriloquist and Siffluer, assisted by
'NOSEY'—THE DRUMMER
(The Scotch Old Bill)
EDWARD LUPIN
And the
LIVING MARIONETTES
A stage upon a stage.
SONGS, FUNNIOSITIES
CH. MORRIS
IN SELECT SONGS AND DANCES.
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Watch this Space for Full Particulars in To-morrow's.

A SERIAL MAGNETIC!
The two episodes this third week of the supreme Serial,
"The Secret Kingdom"
5,000 feet—lead up to a complete smashing, thrilling, punchful climax. The spectators literally forget themselves and shout at each incident with extraordinary rapture and excitement.
CINEMA
PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Come and see the momentous happenings with the loving sweethearts.
A two-reel Drama
"Steel Hearts"
(3,000 feet)
And "Foolshead, the Poisoner" (Comedy)
in the Programme
Three Shows Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MOST INTERESTING FOURTH INSTALMENT OF
'The Broken Coin'
'The Broken Coin'
EDDIE POLO
At his Highest
AT
THE NEW ALAHMBRA
CINEMA
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Kittie Imprisoned in a Horrible Dungeon.
THE DRUNKARD KING'S
NEW ADVENTURES.
Most thrilling events with extraordinary sensations.
Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
To-night!
An Exciting and Highly Sensational Drama
IN FIVE PARTS
WHEN A WOMAN HATES
An All-British Production.
The story of a beautiful adventuress who by her wicked machinations contrives the ruin of a happy family. Full of throbs that will hold the spectator throughout.
Also Showing
PICTORIAL NEWS
War Office Official
JERRY
One Reel Screaming Comic.
Next Saturday 17th August
OUR "WAR LOAN" PRIZE SHOW.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM., GIRGAUM
Presents The Universal "Butterfly" feature
The Secret Man
featuring Harry Carey and Little Elizabeth Janes directed by Francis Ford
showing how an escaped convict redeemed himself by sacrificing his chances for freedom to save a child's life
together with a two-part Comic SOAPSUDS & SIRENS and the latest number of
The Universal Screen Magazine.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Reception Committee of Third Humanitarian Conference, Medows Street, 6-30 p.m.
Salle Francaise. Presentation of diplomas to new "officiers d'Academie," 6-15 p.m.
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas' public lecture on "The Special Session of Indian National Congress," Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, 9-30 p.m.
Prof. Jackson's lecture on "Zoroaster and his Teachings" Bai Manekbai Gamadia Parsi Girls' School, Princess Street, 6 p.m.
Robert Money School Foundation Day.
Cricket Match between the Old Boys and Present Students, Wilson College Gymkhana Grounds, 2-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 15

Municipal Corporation Meeting. 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 16.

Mails for Seychelles, Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August, 19.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

Bombay University. Annual Convocation for conferring degrees, 5-45 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30. instead of as previously notified.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus; 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

			Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	...	...	16 30	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	...		15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	...		9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	...	...	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	...	...	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	...	...	19 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

		Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	...	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	...	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	...	7 56	21 20

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of an Indian Defence Force Railway Bn. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated during July was 685, of whom 56 were males, 301 females, and 328 children.

PROF. JACKSON'S LECTURE.

Prof. Jackson of Columbia University will deliver a lecture on "Zoroaster and his Teachings" this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Bai Maneckbai Gamadia Parsi Girls' School Association premises, near Wadia's Fire-Temple, Princess Street, (West).

PUBLIC LECTURE ON SPECIAL CONGRESS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "The Special Session of Indian National Congress" at the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Cavel Street, to-night, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersy will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Any Mahomedan student who is unable to continue his studies owing to his inability to procure text-books or defray his college expenses, is requested to apply in writing to Mr. M. C. Chagla, Hon. Gen. Secretary Chagla Villa, Dadar, Bombay.

DEATH IN A POLICE CELL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Sopaji Vanaji, a Hindu, aged 40. It appeared that the deceased was employed as a servant in the shop of one Jesraj Manrupji at Mumbadevi. He was engaged six months ago. About a month ago his master left for his native town, and on return to Bombay on Sunday, found his account wrong. He missed a note of Rs. 1,000 and informed the police. The deceased was arrested on Monday night by Sub-Inspector Dawood Khan and was locked up in the Princess Street chowkie. Yesterday morning he was found breathing fast in his cell and unconscious. He died on his way to the G. T. Hospital. Post-mortem examination, made by Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, showed no signs of injury, but substance resembling opium was found in the stomach. In the doctor's opinion, death was due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

The honorary secretary acknowledges the following donations received in aid of the above Institution:—

In memory of the late Sheth Vithaldas Gopaldas through Sheth Mancherji Framji Khan securities of the nominal value of Rs. 1,200; Messrs. Bruel & Co Rs. 501; Trustees of the late Sheth Kanji Khetshi Charity Trust Rs. 200; Sheth Ruttonsee Dosa on the occasion of his son's marriage Rs. 101; Sheth Goculdas Mulji Pradhan on the marriage occasion Rs. 101; Sheth Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas in honour of his son's birth Rs. 101; Sheth Himatlal Jugaldas Rs. 101; in memory of Sheth Khengar Thobhan J.P., through Sheth Meghji Thobhan Rs. 100; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 2-8 per day Rs. 77-8; Sheth Vithaldas Damodar on the occasion of his brother's marriage Rs. 51; Sheth Mavji Gopalji in honour of his son's marriage Rs. 51; Sheth Vasanji Thakershi Halai in his mother's memory Rs. 51; in memory of Sheth Jhaverchand Dahyabhai Rs. 25; Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 30-1-6.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

FRENCH HONOURS TO INDIAN WORKERS

The French Minister of Public Instruction, in answer to the request presented by Prof. Louis Peltier early last year, has just announced to the French Consul that he has been pleased to confer the title of 'Officier' d 'Academie' upon Miss O da Cunha and Mr. J. V. Levi who by their devotion and work had kept the Bombay Salle Francaise alive and active for two whole years during the absence of its founder at the seat of war, and to Messrs. B. V. Dalal and V. G. Rao, who had assumed the duties of lecturers on French literature at the Elphinstone and Wilson Colleges during the same period.

This title is a purely academic distinction, instituted in 1808, at the time when the new University of France was organised under Napoleon 1; the University was then composed of 17 administrative divisions named 'Academie's,' which have, of course nothing to do with the *'Academie Francaise.* The higher grade of the same order is the title of 'Officier de l' Instruction Publique, just conferred on Mr. Jamshedji Sorabji Settna, on the recommendation of Monsieur Charles Barret, formerly French Consul in Bombay, in recognition of his thirty-six years of excellent service as Chancellor of the French Conculate in Bombay. These honours entitle the recipients to wear a violet ribbon with silver palms for the first grade and gold palms for the second.

The palms and diplomas will be presented to the new 'Officers' by Monsieur H. Martin Consul for France, at the Salle Francaise, to-day at 6-15 p.m., in the course of a public meeting. An interesting programme of music and rectitations has been arranged for the occasion.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your article on "Quadrangular Cricket" in your yesterday's issue, I am very sorry to see that the Hindu Cricket Committee is experiencing a great difficulty in securing a wicket-keeper for this year's contest. I do not know the capabilities of Messrs. Vyas or Navale, but I know that there are several wicket-keepers of promise in the Esplanade Maidan clubs and some of them should be given a trial before a selection is made.

As far as my knowledge goes I know two good wicket-keepers who play for the New Hindu Criket Club, *viz.*, Messrs. B. K. Pathare and Naidu. Both are known to several Hindu Gymkhana players and it is a pity that they have not been brought to the notice of the Selection Committee. I hope this suggestion will be of use to the Hindu Gymkhana Committee and they will give one of the two abovementiond a chance to prove my statements.—Your, etc.

"SPORTSMAN."

Bombay, Aug. 12.

A VICTIM OF OPIUM HABIT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Latiff Nurmahomed, a Mahomedan, aged 80. The deceased lived with his family at Erskine Road. He was old and feeble and suffering from fever. He had become worse of late and used to take opium. He went to bed as usual on Sunday night. On Monday morning, a policeman going on his rounds, saw the deceased's body lying in the gutter under a window of his room. The window had no bars. A verdict of death from a fall, probably accidental, was recorded.

THEFT OF A GOLD BRACELET.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Moti Jawar with theft of a gold bracelet in the train. As he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Manker defended the accused.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The market opened with jute mill shares in great demand and some excited buying was witnessed, the favourite stocks advancing materially in market value. An extensive business was reported although in the afternoon there was inavitable reaction and lower prices were quoted. Coal shares were also in strong request and a large turn over was reported in this section of the market, prices swelling and showing a hardening tendency. miscellaneous section was well supported without any special feature of interest. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 26-8, Baraboni 15-12, Bengal Bhatdee 11-12, Bengal Giridih 27-8, Borneo (ord) 36-4, Burra Dhemo 13-4, Burrakur 51-8, Burrakur (pref) 80, Central Lench 12-4, Central Dharmaband 17, Churulja 19, Ghusick 31, Gopalichuck 14, Industry 15, Jasnadi 12-8, Jainty Central (ord) 19-8, Jumoni 12, Kinuri 12-8, Kalapahari 19-12, Kuardi 24-8, Lakurka 49-8, New Manbhoom 28, New Kessurgars 32-12, New Tetturya 20-4, Nediha 18-12, New Sinjidih 8-8, North Damuda 13, Ondal (ord) 42-4, Phularitand 11-12, Raneegunge 50-8, Samla Kendra 21-8, Standard 50, Teetulmuri 19-6, United Collieries 12-12, Western 29-4.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 785, Anglo India (ord) 326, Auckland (ord) 470, Bally 302, Barnagore (ord) 163-8, Belvedere (ord) 660, Budge Budge (ord) 789, Caledonian (ord) 735, Dalhousie (ord) 658, Delta (ord) 780, Empire (ord) 77, Fort Gloster (ord) 995, Fort William (ord) 516, Gondalpara 1,217, Howrah (ord) 65, Hooghly (ord) 127, Kamarhatty (ord) 883, Kankinarrah (ord) 840, Kinnison 1,110, Khardah (ord) 580, Lawrence (ord) 635, Lansdowne (ord) 471-8, Lothian (ord) 410, New Central (ord) 900, Northbrook (ord) 76, Reliance (ord) 57, Soorah (ord) 353, Standard (ord) 734, Union (ord) 900.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 44-12, Bengal Paper (ord) 126, Bengal Brass 37-6, Behar Oil 49, Bengal Bonded Warehouse 162 Britannia Biscuits 16-12, Buxar Timber Trading 19-12, Enamelled Ironware 7-12, p, Fort William Flour 24-8, Great Indian Phosphate 45 p, Kumardhubi Engineering 55-8, Hooghly Flour 32-4, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 25-12, Sutna Stone Lime 240, Titaghur Paper (ord) 430, Triton Insurance 76.

Tea:—Trihannah 21-4.

Government paper 3½ per cent, was quoted at Rs. 69-12, to 70 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-4 to 70-8.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

MR. PATEL ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

DISCUSSION ON SIR D. M. PETIT'S WITHDRAWAL

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Reception Committee the special session of the Indian National Congress was held this evening in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Association to elect a chairman of the Reception Committee in the place of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit who had signified his inability to accept the office. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah was voted to the chair.

The chairman read a letter from Sir Dinshaw Petit in which the latter said that as he had accepted the chairmanship of the Reception Committee on condition of there being held a united Congress and as he had learnt from the circular of Sir Dinshaw Wacha that the Moderate party proposed to hold aloof, he therefore could not accept the chairmanship.

Mr. Bomanji enquired whether that was the only letter received from Sir Dinshaw.

The chairman said there were other letters and he would read them. Mr. Jinnah then read two letters which had been addressed to the Secretaries, after his election, in which he explained that his acceptance was conditional on the Moderates joining the Congress. He also read to the meeting a further letter addressed to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in which Sir Dinshaw Petit had said that he surmised that Mr. Jamnadas did not mention this condition to the Reception Committee when Sir Dinshaw's name was put forward because he hoped thereby to secure unity; adding that he (Sir Dinshaw) had no objection to the course that had been taken. It was true that the members of the Reception Committee were not informed of the condition by Mr. Jamnadas. But it seemed that Sir Dinshaw had approved of the action taken by Mr. Jamnadas on the ground that it might help to prevent the split that was threatened. He (the chairman) was not defending or advocating the cause either of Sir Dinshaw Petit or Mr. Jamnadas. He only wanted to put the facts before the meeting. The next morning when Mr. Jamnadas took the form of membership of the Reception Committee to Sir Dinshaw, the latter signed it without question. He asked the meeting whether any useful purpose would be served by pursuing this matter any further (Hear, hear).

MR. BOMANJI'S INTERRUPTION.

Mr. Bomanji here commenced to make some remarks but the chairan said he must have a resolution before the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Patel then moved that the letters be recorded and that the meeting proceed to elect a chairman.

Mr. S. G. Banker seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved an amendment adding "that the meeting regrets that the material conditions and circumstances connected with the acceptation of the chairanship of the Reception Committee by Sir Dinshaw were concealed from the committee." He said this matter affected fundamentally their public life, and he protested against this "bureaucratic" way of doing things. Mr. Jamnadas ought not to have concealed this matter from them.

Mr. P. M. Bhat seconded the amendment.

MR. JAMNADAS'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then made a personal explanation. He pleaded guilty to the charge on technical grounds, but he assured the meeting that his motive in what he did was purely honest and he did it for the cause of the country they all were serving (loud applause.) He thought it right to do so, but he was sorry that things had not turned out as was hoped. When he proposed Sir Dinshaw's name at the meeting of the Reception Committee his information was that the Moderates were on the point of joining. And he thought that the election of Sir Dinshaw would not only be an inducement to the Moderates to come to a decision, but would also result in removing the misgiving in their minds that they were trying to have as office-bearers people who belonged to the Home Rule party. The unity that he longed for, and which they were all anxious to secure, had unfortunately not been secured. That was, he supposed, the misfortune of the country. He believed that unity was essential, and he assured the members present that to achieve unity, he could not have done otherwise than proposed Sir Dinshaw's name without mentioning the conditions.

Mr. Bomanji and Mr. Indavadan N. Mehta criticised the conduct of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

"SOLELY FOR ACHIEVING UNITY."

Mr. Jamnadas again amid the applause of the meeting said that what he had done he did solely for the sake of achieving unity. Technically he may have been wrong, but if he had been wrong he was sorry and he left himself in the hands of the meeting. He could not help feeling, however, that the course that he took was such as, in his opinion, in the circumstances any honest patriot would have taken.

Mr. Indvadan N. Mehta then said that in view of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas's statement he desired to say no more.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that after the generous way in which Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas had expressed his regret he wished to withdraw the amendment (loud applause).

The chairman then asked the permission of the meeting that the amendment be withdrawn, which was accorded with acclamation, two voting against.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. R. G. Munsiff then moved that the committee had full confidence in Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (loud applause). Mr. C. P. Nanavati seconded and Mr. Hussain said it was essential that they should express their unmitigated confidence in Mr. Jamnadas. (Applause).

Mr. Jamnadas asked that the motion should be withdrawn. He assured the committee that whether they passed such a resolution or not, whether he enjoyed their confidence or not—he was sure he did enjoy their confidence (applause)—he would continue to labour to his utmost and to give up his life for the cause of the country (renewed applause).

MR. PATEL ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a chairman of the Reception Committee and the Hon. Mr. Patel was unanimously elected.

The meeting on Mr. Jamnadas's motion then pased a unanimous resolution allowing the Secretary of the War Loan Committee to have their posters exhibited at the Congress Pandal.

The meeting then terminated.

MADRAS DELEGATES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held this evening, Mr. B. G. Tiluk was unanimously elected president of the Indian National Congress to be held at Delhi. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. L. A. Govindraghava Iyer, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, B. P. Wadia, T. V. Gopalswami Mudaliar, and G. A. Natesan was constituted to draft the report of Montagu-Chelmsforrd reforms and submit to Government, as desired by them. About 100 delegates were elected to the Special Congress.

SIND SPECIAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

PRONOUNCEMENT ON REFORM PROPOSALS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 12.

The special Sind Provincial Conference at Hyderabad, Sind, held under the presidency of Mr. Chagla concluded its sittings last evening. Over 500 delegates, from different towns and even far off villages attended. During the session, the chief attractions were the presence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and her spirited and inspiring speeches.

The Conference passed a resolution unanimously, except for a single unimportant dissentient, on the question of the Refom proposals, which varied only in some details from the terms of the manifesto issued by Mrs. Besant and other leaders.

Among the speakers on the resolution were the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, the former of whom said that the resolution was being accepted by the conference only in the interest of unity. Other speakers as well as the President in his concluding remarks said that although they would prefer to reject the Government proposals, they agreed to the resolution for the sake of unity.

MILITARY SITUATION.

OFFICIAL REVIEW.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA Aug. 12.

The military onlooker after summarising the evens in France during the last week says:—

"Our offensive has succeeded to a degree which has probably fulfilled the highest expectations of our leaders. The attacks made by our troops and the French on the 8th were completely successful and on the evening of the 9th the French extended their front of attack to about 15 miles south-east of Montdidier.

"Our advance had by the evening of the 10th i. e., in two and a half days, widened to a front of nearly 40 miles and reached a maximum depth of 15 miles. Montdidier, Roye, and Chaulnes had been taken, more than 20 German divisions had been routed, some 35,000 prisoners and over 500 guns had been captured by the Allies in this short period on this front alone and exclusive of the captures on the Aisne. This is undoubtedly a very great victory, the consequence of which may be far-reaching both in a military and political sense.

UNSUCCESSFUL GERMAN TACTICS.

"The recent tactics of the Germans higher command their withdrawals on the Avre, on the Ancre, and in the Bethunemerville area are significant. They denoted weakness, fear of our attacks, and a knowledge of their inability to withstand them. The Germans no longer enjoy numerical superiority and seem to have lost that high morale without which no great victories are possible. Still, although reliable evidence shows that the German discipline is suffering, and the events of the last month indicate decided deterioration in the qualities of the German troops, the fighting value of the German army must still be considered to be high and we must expect no easy victories at any rate in the immediate future.

GERMANS SHORT OF MEN.

"As regards numbers, we know that the Germans are short of men. They are experiencing the greatest difficulty in keeping their units up to strength, though the establishment of their battalions is only 750 men. They have no reserves except their 1,920 class barely half a million strong, and their losses in the last five months have been enormous. It is probable that they have had to transfer troops to Russia for operations on the Murman coast and against the Czech Slovaks and to hold the vast territory into which they have penetrated, the population of which is becoming steadily more hostile to them. They have called upon Austria for help but from her they cannot expect much either in quantity or quality, though the Austrian troops in small numbers will doubtless appear on the Western front. The Austrians are tired of the war and certainly do not want to fight Germany's battles. Their available resources are small, for their total strength only amounts to about eighty divisions and some one thousand battaliors in all, and these are required on the Italian front, in Russia, and Albania and to police the disaffected portions of Austria-Hungary. It must not be forgotton that only about 40 per cent. i. e., two-fifth of the population, are of German or Hungarian race and that a large proportion of the remainder are of doubtful reliability owing to their nationality, whilst there were nearly one and three quarter millions of Austro-Hungarian prisoners in Russia at the end of 1917 of whom comparatively few are believed to have been repatriated.

CHAOTIC SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

"The situation in Russia remains chaotic but has become clearer in view of the fac that the Bolshevik Government has definitely proclaimed its hostility to the Allies by the arrest of our diplomatic representatives and by its opposition to our advance south of Archangel. There need, however, be little fear of efficient cooperation by the Bolshevik Government with the Germans. The Allies are now engaged at various points in Russia on the Murman coast between Archangel and Bologda and in eastern Siberia. They may appear to be wasteful dissemination of our forces. We must not however forget that by extending our operations in this way we tap the fresh and important sources of manpower, i. e., the Japanese army, as well as many thousands of loyal Russians, whilst increasing the commitments of Germany. Our reserves are vastly greater than those of the enemy and we are increasing our available resources by these operations, whilst adding new battle front for the Germans and causing a fresh drain on their already slender resources."

GREATEST AIR-BATTLE ALONG SOMME.

BRILLIANT RECORD OF ACOMPLISHMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12-35 a. m., Aug. 14.

A correspondent at the British Headquarters describe the air battle on Thursday and Friday along the Somme as the greatest in the war. The fifty British machines, officially reported as lost, during the first day. were a comparatively a small proportion to those sent out while several hundred pilots made three or four journeys. German fighting planes collected in fiftees above clouds and drived down on British bombers which were continually flying low. Nevertheless the work which our airmen accomplished may be gathered from the record of one squadron which destroyed thirteen machineguns, killing most of crews, four guns and many gunners, shot several hundred infantry, hit bridges, broke up transport and exploded a big dump. Aeroplanes descended to help all the arms of the servicee. One pilot, who was driven down, alighted, took his rifle, advanced with scouts and finally borrowed a horse and rode to an aerodrome. Thirteen machines, massed wing to wing, attacked twenty German machines, six of which crashed by massed fire. Another bombing group was attacked by thirty-five enemy machines and lost heavily. Our advancing infantry afterwards found roads covered with German dead killed by the aeroplanes.

General Kikuzo Otani, Commander of the Expeditionary Force, is member of the Supreme War Council.

Lieutenant-General Mitsuye Yuhi has been appointed the Chief of the Staff and resigns his command of the Imperial Guards. Lieutenant-General Takenachi accompanies the expedition in a capacity unstated.

AMELAND ZEPPELIN.

INTERRUPTS DIVINE SERVICE ON BRITISH SHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12-35 a. m., Aug. 14.

The "Star's" story, last night, apparently referred to the Ameland zeppelin. Accounts brought from the East coast state that the zeppelin, accompanied by seaplanes, interrupted divine service on British warships which promptly counter attacked. When the zeppelin crashed the British flagship signalled to all ships' companies to sing hymn beginning "Oh? Happy land of pilgrims. Look upward to the skies?" Altogether forty enemy seaplanes attacked motorboats. One of the British aeroplanes which attacked the zeppelin alighted in water and was picked up by a destroyer within a mile of the German coast.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS HARD PRESSED,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., Aug. 14.

The "Times" learns, from Tokio, that the Czecho-Slovaks are being hardpressed on the Ussuri and Transbaikalia fronts by strong forces of the Magyars and the Germans.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

The Honorary Secretary for Bombay Presidency sends us a further list of donations as follows:—

Raniji Saheb Goolabkuvarba Saheb of Chotta Udepur Rs. 500. Mrs. A. F. Froom War Bonds for Rs. 300. Mrs. Strangman Rs. 300. The Chief of Ramdurg Rs. 500. The Chief of Miraj Junior Rs. 300 Miss Bastawalla Rs. 300. The Chief of Ichalkaranji Rs. 500. The Raja of Bansda Rs. 500 Mrs. R. Woollcombe Rs. 50. Staff and Students of Training College for Women Dharwar Rs. 75. Through Mrs. Ashton Street Mrs. Meyer Rs. 100. Mrs. Alice Phillips Rs. 100 Sir V. Thakersey Rs. 101. Mrs. J. Latimer Rs. 50 and many sums of under Rs. 50.

Mrs. Ashton Street is present at the Silver Wedding Fund Office, Women's Branch, Mayo Road, every Tuesday between 10-30 a.m. and 1 p.m., and at her house Nepean Sea Road, every Friday at the same time to receive collections for the City of Bombay and to give out collection cards and any information required.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 8th August, 1918:—

Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bengal	10,87,56,400
Bombay	7,94,37,200
United Provinces	1,90,90,100
Madras	1,64,85,500
Punjab	1,62,42,100
Minor Administrations	84,39,000
Burma	71,02,600
Central Provinces	30,81,900
Bihar and Orissa	25,06,200
Assam	3,71,200
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total.....Rs.	26,95,12,200

DISTRICT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, issued from Districts including subscriptions through the Post Office and Branch Banks, up to 10th August, 1918:—

	Rs.
Karachi	67,59,200
Poona	8,43,009
Broach	5,40,414
Ahmedabad	4,59,821
East Khandesh	4,58,675
Surat	3,50,083
Thana	3,25,221
Sukkur	2,87,300
Kanara	2,64,738
Hyderabad (Sind)	2,19,845
Dharwar	2,03,455
West Khandesh	1,76,365
Sholapur	1,62,913
Kolaba	1,55,800
Rajkot	1,38,405
Belgaum	1,33,300
Bijapur	1,20,042
Kaira	1,19,516
Ahmednagar	1,15,309
Cutch	1,12,387
Nasik	82,446
Satara	74,849
Larkana	64,820
Aden	40,500
Sadra	32,900
Ratnagiri	28,813
Mirpurkhas	19,071
Baroda	10,150
Palanpur	2,185

RECRUITING AND WAR LOAN PROPAGANDA.

MR. VELINKER'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY MILLHANDS.

Under the auspices of the Publicity Bureau of the Bombay War Conference Mr. S. G. Velinker Bar-at-Law, gave a lantern lecture before thousands of mill-hands in the spacious hall of the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Tent Factory at Tardeo, on Saturday evening.

The premises were gaily decorated with flags and buntings and illuminated with electric and kitson lights. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Cadell, Chief Secretary to Government the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, etc.

Employees of the Sir Adamji, the Manekji Petit, the Jivraj Balu, the Raja Bahadur Motilal and other mills situated at Tardeo were invited to attend and they flocked in such large crowds that at a time it appeared it difficult to accommodate them and preserve order amongst them. But the hall which has a capacity of accommodating thousands proved large enough.

Mr. Karrimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, a member of the Economic Committee, was voted to the chair and addressing the millhands assembled, in Marathi, he reminded them of the peace and tranquillity they enjoyed under the British flag at a time when almost the whole of the world was at war and exhorted them to lay their lives and property to support the cause of the British and their Allies, who were fighting for the world's liberty. Poor as the mill-hands were they could help their Government by coming forward as recruits for the army and inducing others to do the same. He also reminded them of another way of helping the Government and that was to buy War Bonds or Postal certificates. He appealed to the operatives assembled to buy Postal certificates for Rs. 30 or Rs. 20 as men and money were the two things required to win the war.

Mr. Velinker then addressed the gathering and with the help of magic lantern slides he explained to the audience who caused the war, how it was that the British were forced to enter into it, what unfair, inhuman and cruel methods the enemy was adopting and what were the modern weapons of war.

At the close of the lecture the Hon. Mr. Cadell, assisted by Mr. Harker, distributed packets of sweets amongst the workmen at the Factory gate.

After partaking of refreshments the guests were garlanded as they left.

DEATH OF A MESOPOTAMIA HERO.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Intimation has been received in Calcutta of the death in a hospital in Basra on the 1st August of Major H. B. Bell, D.S.O., Personal Assistant to the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway on his return from one month's leave in India. He was slightly wounded in the leg during the attempts to relieve Kut. He was again severely wounded in the fighting which led to the capture of Kut and advance on Baghdad. On recovering from this wound Major Bell returned to active service and was appointed a Brigade Major. He was awarded the D.S.O. in 1917.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 14th August, 1918.

INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

What have been the mainsprings of the struggle of the Indian National Congress? The aspirations of the efforts of the Congress are represented by two cardinal ideas: first, the securing of a system of administration in India similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire; second, the participation for the Indian people not only in the burdens and responsibilities of the Empire but also in its privileges on equal terms with those other members. Thus, one of these ideas has reference to the political status of the people in their own country; the other to their political status in the whole Empire. The exigencies of the war have imposed on each part of the Empire burdens and responsibilities not dreamt of before and it is universally taken for granted that these burdens and responsibilities will be infinitely more numerous and greater in the reconstructed world after the war. The privileges of all parts of the Empire have undergone a corresponding expansion and will assume a definite shape after the war. It is obvious then that if India is to play her due part in the reconstructed scheme of the British Commonwealth, both the aspirations of the Congress adumbrated above must be fully and immediately realised. As things are at present, the realisation has been more theoretical than real. Thus, it can hardly be said that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report helps the country in any appreciable degree to attain the fullest self-development it desires within a fixed period of time. Much the same may be said of the resolutions in regard to the political status of Indians which were passed at the last Imperial Conference.

At its twenty-fourth session held at Lahore, the Indian National Congress passed the following resolution, moved by the late Mr. Gokhale:

"The Congress protests against the declaration of responsible statesmen in favour of allowing the Self-Governing Colonies in the British Empire to monopolise the vast undeveloped territories for exclusive white settlement, and deems it its duty to point out that the policy of shutting the door in these territories and denying the rights of full citizenship to all Asiatic subjects of the British Crown, while preaching and enforcing the opposite policy of the open door in Asia is fraught with grave mischief to the Empire and is as unwise as it is unrighteous."

The question embodied in this resolution has ever been of supreme importance, but in the general awakening which the war has brought about it is invested with special importance. The resolutions of the Imperial Conference offer but an inadequate solution of this question. The problem of Indian emigration has two aspects—the one referring to the position of Indians already resident in the colonies and the other to the general right of British Indians to go to these colonies. It is not necessary to say that few questions of our time have evoked more bitter feeling throughout India than the continued ill-treatment of Indians in some of the colonies, specially in South Africa. Indians went to these colonies years ago under the belief and with the definite assurance that they would be treated fairly and justly. For some time their belief remained justified. But it was not long before a deliberately organised and most shameful campaign was begun to humiliate them,—with the result that they have continued to be treated as outside the pale of civilisation, and the colonists have objected to their walking on the foot-paths, or travelling in the same carriages with them, or seeking accommodation at hotels, to mention only a few of the galling restrictions against them which have made their humiliation complete. For these grievances of the resident Indians in British colonies, the resolutions of the Imperial Conference offer no satisfactory solution, except to recommend to the colonies to consider the Indian members' memoranda presented this year and last year.

As regards the other aspect of the emigration problem, the Conference came to a definite decision. The fundamental and sound principle is laid down that it is the inherent function of the Governments of several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control in the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any other communities. Based on this principle, several important recommendations have been made. Thus it is recommended that "British citizens domiciled in any country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purposes of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education." It is important to note the significant omission of immigration for labour. The visits are to be regulated on the principle of reciprocity and the conditions of these visits are thus laid down:

"The right of the Government of India is recognised to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country; (b) such right of visit or temporary residence shall in each individual case be embodied in the passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile and subject to vise there by an officer appointed by and acting on behalf of the country to be visited. If such a country so desires, such right shall not extend to the visit or temporary residence for labour purpose or to permanent settlement."

It is obvious that, though the principle of reciprocity is recognised in theory, its practical fulfilment is not possible. In the first place, the terms suggested are mainly in the interests of the Dominions. The prohibition of immigration for labour will apply only to Indians, for it is hardly likely that colonial labour may be imported in this country. On the contrary, colonial capitalists have had and are to have a free field for exploiting this country. So that the measure of reciprocity that India gets is this, that there being no labour immigrants from the colonies, she cannot retaliate for wrongs done to Indian labourers abroad. For obviously, she cannot treat the colonials who come here to exploit her rich resources for their own benefit, in the same iniquitous way as Indian labourers are treated in some of the colonies. The only relief which the latter have accorded to them by the Conference is contained in the resolution that "Indians already permanently domiciled in other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children." But even this relief is partial and is dependent on condition "(a) that no more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian",—a condition that, whatever the views one may hold on polyganny, is opposed to the traditions and practices of a large section of the Indian people and, if enforced, must involve a violation of the sanctity and duties of wedlock. Apart from this, as we have already pointed out, there is no guarantee, under the scheme of reciprocity proposed, that the lot of the Indians already permanently resident in British colonies will be any better than it is now and that they will have extended to them the same equal treatment as the colonists themselves. Until this guarantee is forthcoming, reciprocity can be nothing more than a sham. Further, it cannot be too often isisted upon that the root of the troubles of Indians in the colonies lies in the fact that their status is not what it should be in their own country. The struggle for equal treatment in other parts of the Empire must, therefore, be mainly carried on in India itself. A self-reliant, self-governing and, therefore, self-respecting, India alone can secure for her people abroad respect and equal treatment.

POLITICAL NOMENCLATURE.

"The Times of India" has, under the solemn title, "The parting of the ways," pronounced upon the necessity of renaming the political parties in this country. In the course of a column in praise of the so-called Moderates, it declares that their "cleavage from the Extremists has been demarcated with a hitherto undreamed of precision." Our contemporary always writes with the vividness of the dreamer on all subjects—present past and future—but its visions about "The Indian Polity" and "demarcations" in leadership have, we fear, the vanishing thinness of day-dreams. Trusting that there is going to be some sort of finality in the differences of opinion prevailing in the country, the Anglo-Indian friends of India cry for a separation of the sheep from the goats, for ever. Without for the moment entering into the merits of the claim that there is at present any irreconcileable diversity of views among Indians, we would like to point out to the many self-constituted god-fathers of the "Moderate" party, the precarious nature of their charge. It is obvious that their altruistic task of inventing labels for Indians, proceeds from the hope that an ephemeral breach may be settled into a permanent cleavage in the country. "The Englishman", as if in anticipation of "The Times of India," talks of the Extreme Left of the Extreme Party. The "Times" would like to see three classes of Indians and has commended the names Right, Centre, Left. The advantage perceived by our contemporary is that these names can be compounded up for multiplying subdivisions, such as Right Centre, Extreme Left, and so forth.

We are sure that the exultation about "demarcations" and "subdivisions" is a little too previous, for the fundamental basis for party antagonism in India scarcely exists. When the heat of personal antipathies cools down, and malignant intrigues have run their course, we shall see the situation unchanged—for the common objective of political freedom will remain as the great force binding all patriotic Indians. At the time of the initiation of the Minto-Morley Reforms, there was a cry of "Rallying the Moderates." How did that manoeuvre work? All the fictitious demarcations faded and vanished, and, in the course of five years, the dictum—"Scratch a Moderarte and you will find an Extremist"—was proclaimed from the housetops. The Centre of 1909 gravitated to and coalesced with the Left. The patent for names held out to-day by the "Times of India" is not worth two years' purchase. For, from all the inconclusive contradictions of the moment, there will emerge in India the single party of Nationalists claiming that their country should be an equal partner, and not a dependency, in the British Empire. This ruling and universal necessity will re-assert itself, and Indians will come to see that before the competition of definite parties—which is a concomitant of Responsible Government—they have to secure something real (not a meretricious sham) in the way of Responsible Government. The Anglo-Indian wire-pullers, official and non-official, may manage to get a section of Indians to go in for a political three-legged race with them. But it will be a short-lived exhilaration. For the friction of the running will, in two years, cause the "loyal Indian" to stand forth as a militant Nationalist and the predominant partner, it may be supposed, will reappear as the repressive junker. "The Englishman" says:—"Let therefore the Moderartes finally cut themselves adrift and under the auspices of the National Liberal League, or any other organisation that may be formed, send forth their opinions as the opinions of the better and wiser section of Indian politicians". All this blandishment, however, will not last long, and as a consequence the nomenclature proposed by our friends will have to be shelved for some time. Till Responsible Government is attained in substantial measure, we might as well have the names "Blues" and "Bluffs"—and those only for abnormal occasions. We shall shortly see that the term "Nationalists" will again embrace all Indian workers, and that the classifications of our inventive friends will prove to be prematurely obsolete!

The duty of a leader is to lead and reflect public opinion. Politics is not a strategic thing, least of all so in epoch-making times like the present. There is absolutely no necessity for the "Extremist" of to-day to be the "Moderate" of to-morrow; but it does happen sometimes that the "firebrand" of yesterday is the detached "Moderate" of to-day. The brunt of the fight and the danger of official hostility are borne by one party; and the credit of perfect counsellorship taken by another! This, however, is the universal phase of the kind of fight for freedom that India is engaged in.

Notes of the Day.

Non-Existent Resolutions.

We have received a letter from a gentleman in Madras, who is a Congressman and a member of the Legislative Council, that the resolutions to be passed at the special sessions of the Congress should be published. War are not aware that resolutions exist anywhere at present. What is more, we are not able to comprehend the meaning of the demand. The Congress is a deliberative assembly, and resolutions are framed and passed after discussion among the delegates. No one can publish the resolutions in anticipation, for no one kows the final decision the Congress will take on the subject for consideration. It has been reported that Mr. Ambica Charan Muzumdar has expressed his inability to associate with the special session of the Congress as "it is intended to condemn and reject the Reform Proposals." The Congress has not met, much less has it made up its mind. Hence it is gratuitous and unconstitutional to ascribe to it any positive intentions of condemnation, rejection or otherwise. The right course for Mr. Muzumdar is to appear on the platform and advise the assembly (first in the Subjects Committee and later, if necessary, in the full Congress) about its decision, rather than sulkily keep back with a condemnatory and imaginative forecast of his own as to the "intentions" of the Congress.

Prof. Geddes on Indian Education.

Prof. Patrick Geddes makes some characteristically thought-provoking reflections and suggestions in the course of his report to the Indore Durbar on the question of the proposed University for Central India. He admires the progress which Indians have made in spite of the existing system of education. As to the latter, with his usual insight he has no difficulty in finding out that there is something unreal, unsatisfying about it all. He writes:

> Yet while giving credit for all this and similarly for study in History, in Physical Science, etc., one feels something unreal in it all; since well-nigh everywhere conscientious memorising, and strict examination according to the letter, have outrun, and even repressed, the appreciation of the spirit and this alike, as regards language and literature, history or science.

Wanted: Change of Spirit.

Original and productive minds, free and open to the many winds of the spirit and directing these anew are indeed, he admits, too rarely produced anywhere, or by any system of education. Indeed, everywhere, he adds, they seem "at least as much to be survivals from formal instruction as escapes from it." "But here, in India, things are certainly worse in these respects than in Europe. For the survivals are fewer, and the escapes more effectually repressed." The remedy, as he finds it, is "no destructive interference with the existing schools and colleges," but a change in their spirit. Then and then alone will our schools and colleges "rise beyond the mere examination-passing of individuals, to the more associated studies and services of the world around them, that of Country and City accordingly."

Child Labour in India.

On Monday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of cases in which the Inspector of Factories charged the manager of Jamshed Mills with employing an eleven-year old girl without the necessary age certificate, and the manager charged a jobber in the same mill with the same offence. The offence was proved and the Magistrate sentenced the jobber to pay a fine of Rs. 75, and acquitted the manager under the provision of the Factory Act which exempts a manager of a mill from liability, in such a case, provided he proves that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act and brings home the offence to another person. That a prosecution of this nature was undertaken, however, does not show that the offence of illegal employment of children is an unusual one. For nothing is more usual than the complaint of the Chief Inspector of Factories in his annual reports that children find their way into mills by someone managing to secure age certificates under false pretences for them. And the scandal will continue so long as the inhuman system of exploiting child labour by capitalists retains the implied sanction of law and the poverty and ignorance of the working classes—the combined results of the existing unfair system of the distribution of the profits of labour and of the apathy of the State—compel them to send their children to work.

Persecution of Newspapers in Sind.

"The Home Ruler" writes as follows:

> "We presume that Registered Libraries exist for the purpose of enabling members to read the newspapers in the province and outside. But we find that the Government have prohibited the registered libraries from subscribing to the "New Times," the "Home Ruler," the "Hindvasi," "Larkana Gazette," "Sind Patrika," "Sindhi," "Sind Advocate," and "Hindu." This comprehensive list includes all the important newspapers in Sind with the exception of the "Sindvasi." We have made no mention of our amiable contemporary the "Daily Gazette," but then it is a licensed libeller and privileged to rave, rant and howl at its pleasure. This creates a very serious situation and an attempt is deliberately made to throttle the press in Sind. It is rather curious that while the local papers are forbidden an entry into the public libraries, the latter are at liberty to send for "New India," "Bombay Chronicle" and the rest. We are forced to the conclusion that we are obliged to Mr. Lawrence for these polite attentions. It is notorious that ever since he has set his foot in the province, he has been scheming to give a blow to the public movement here. We are strongly of opinion that the public of Sind should make it quite clear that they do not propose to take such arbitrary measures, which are a serious menace to our public life, lying down. It is to be hoped that the coming Conference will attend to the matter and give the Commissioner its deliberate opinion about it. It would not be a bad thing if some of the libraries send their answer to the Government by getting themselves unregistered. The petty patronage of the Government is not worth such a crushing check on their liberty of action.

A Co-ordinated Policy?

The facts set forth by our contemporary would be incredible if they were not true. A more barefaced attempt on the part of officialdom to stifle public opinion would be hard to imagine, and especially at the present time, when the bureaucracy is supposed to be consumed with a desire firmly to plant India's first step along the road to Self-Government, the incongruity of the proceeding must make the cynics rejoice. The Sind Executive, moreover, is sinning in excellent company. The beneficent work that Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Mr. W. M. Hailey have done respectively for the Punjab and Delhi Province, Mr. Lawrence has evidently valiantly undertaken to discharge in his own jurisdiction. And as our readers are aware, there are other aspirants in the field: Sir Reginald Craddock, for instance, in Burma. One would think, from the available data, that there is quite a co-ordinated policy being enforced to damp down the national movement in this country by a sustained campaign directed against its public press. Such tactics, however, are foredoomed to fail, and if only those responsible for them were not so engrossed in their suicidal infatuation they would realize their foolish error. The more public opinion is sought to be throttled, and the right of public criticism denied, the stronger will be the consolidation of national sentiment against the bureaucracy.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon witnessed on Monday the Cricket Match his Excellency's XI Vs. H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's XI at the Poona Gymkhana Club and were present at luncheon with the teams. Her Excellency distributed the Baby Carnival Prizes at the Ladies' Club in the afternoon to those competitors unable to receive them on the day of the Carnival. Their Excellencies were present at the performance held in aid of the Children's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund at the Napier Cinema the same evening.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

GLOOMIEST DEDUCTION OF GERMAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12-35 a. m., Aug. 14.

AMSTERDAM.—The German papers draw gloomiest deductions regarding the situation in Russia from the removal of the German embassy to Pskoff. They state that when Von Helfferich went to Moscow, he found the Bolshevik rule tottering, and fled before the staff of the Embassy left because he was afraid of his life. The papers describe both Moscow and Petrograd as being vigorously petrolled by the police and the troops with guns and machineguns. Everywhere there is anticipation of a *coup d' etat*.

Russian menace to Germany is the theme of London comment which is of opinion that the task of forcibly holding down the Russian people will soon necessitate strong German reinforcements if it has not already done so, as the fall of Lenin and Trotzky if confirmed, may provide the rallying point for the nation and help for the Entente.

AMELAND FIGHT.

DESCRIPTION BY DUTCH PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12-35 a. m., Aug. 14.

AMSTERDAM.—Dutch papers, describing the fight of motorboats and aircraft off Ameland state that three British motorboats were sunk and three disabled. One of the latter reached the shore. Altogether nineteen men were saved four of whom were wounded. The whole crew of the Zeppelin perished. The British flottila had concentrated fire on the Zeppelin and were attacked by German airships and aeroplanes in a great strength. The flottila brought down one of the latter. Some hours later a German battleship and ten torpedoes appeared and cruised along the coast.

AERIAL EXPEDITION.

ENEMY TROOPS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13, 4-15 a.m.,
Recd. 12-35 a. m., Aug. 14.

A French aviation communiqué says:—Despite attempts by enemy squadrons to oppose their passage our bombing machines on August 11th made fruitful expeditions over enemy lines, copiously bombing bridges, roads, railways and troops. Numerous convoys were blocked. Altogether fiftyseven tons of bombs were dropped during the day and night. Fifteen aeroplanes and four balloons were brought down and twenty-one disabled by French and American pilots.

ALLIES' CLOCKWORK ADVANCE.

MARSHAL FOCH'S RAPID BLOWS.

ENEMY POSITION SEVERELY SHAKEN.

PROGRESS SOUTH OF THE SOMME.

Marshal Foch's rapid blows have been telling heavily upon the enemy whose position is severely shaken. The Allies are having a clockwork advance inflicting severe losses. It is officially announced that the number of prisoners captured since August 8, has already reached over 35,000.

The enemy is throwing in his reserves as rapidly as he can, and it is doubtful whether he is attempting to stabilise his present line or is covering a further withdrawal.

There was successful fighting in the neighbourhood of Roye and eastward of Fouquescourt and on the south bank of the Somme. We advanced our line in each of these localities, taking hundreds of prisoners. We captured Proyart, southward of the Somme after sharp fighting in which the enemy lost heavily in prisoners and killed.

The French on the British right have taken Les Loges.

On Monday between the Avre and the Oise the French captured the village of Gury and made progress north of Roye-sur-Matz and north of Chevincourt. On the Vesle they repulsed two counter-attacks against their positions on the north bank in the region of Fismes.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

The premise of further rapid blows by Marshal Foch was fulfilled more speedily than was anticipated by the enemy. General Humbert, whose swift successful rush equalled his magnificent advance on the opening day of the battle showed how great was the strength of Marshal Foch, who was able to embark on the third attack, when two offensives were already in progress. The battle hitherto has gone like clockwork and yet what has happened is probably only the first move in the great offensive, which some experts anticipate may soon change the whole face of the war. The fruits of victory have hitherto indeed been remarkable, severely shaking the whole enemy position. His heavy counter-attacks have been designed not merely to escape from the Montdidier pocket but to defend all the strong country, of which Laon is the centre.

MISERABLE ENEMY CONDITION.

Correspondents describe the confusion in the Montdidier pocket, where the enemy has only a strip of country 8 miles wide in which to manoeuvre as exceeding even scenes on the Marne. The dusty sun-beaten roads are full of exhausted fugitives mingling in the disorderly procession with wagons, limbers and ambulances. Fires and explosions are to be seen everywhere. General Humbert's timely stroke apart from the spoils it secured will probably force the Germans to send southwards some reserves whose counter-attacks have slowed down the rate of advance on the northern battlefront.

The striking feature of the Allied blows since July 18th has been the essential unity of the whole operation from the Ancre to the Oise, representing the almost unprecedented quality of conception and execution.

FRENCH GAINS THOROUGHLY SATISFACTORY.

MONTDIDIER COMPLETELY WIPED OUT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring Sunday afternoon, says our gains to-day are thoroughly satisfactory. If the progress has slackened, this is due the less to the enemy's resistance than to the fact that the roads are so encumbered with the enemy's abandoned material and numerous trees felled just as in Spring of 1916, that our ammunition and supply columns find it difficult to follow the infantry and cavalry. On the contrary, the retreat differs from the last year's in that the Germans have hurried back too quickly to mine the roads or set death traps in the villages. I visited Montdidier and found it completely wiped out, but it is already only a small incident in the battle.

Our troops at Dancourt are ten miles beyond Montdidier and three miles from Roye. Here meet the railways from Montdidier, Compiegne and Chaulnes on which the enemy depends to feed his whole line in the salient.

GERMAN STAND ON ROYE-LASSIGNY LINE.

Menaced by General Debeny's advance in the region of Thilloloy towards Roye and General Humbert's advance between the Matz and the Oise, the Germans are throwing the whole of their available strength into the endeavour to make a stand on the Roye-Lassigny line in order to get time to withdraw their vast stores, artillery etcetera, which they accumulated in this region for the June offensive. Our troops are confident that they can turn or drive the enemy from any line they can organise.

Already, we have bitten off a third of the huge pocket which the Germans dug in our line last March.

ENEMY AGAIN REPULSED S. OF LIHONS.

FRENCH CAPTURE ARMANCOURT AND TILLOROY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12, 1-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

A British communiqué says the enemy last evening again attacked our positions southward of Lihons, but was repulsed. As a result of the successful operations immediately southward of the Somme, we took over 200 prisoners and linked up the positions eastward of Mericourt with the line eastward of Etinehem on the northern bank of the river.

On the right of the fourth British army the French yesterday afternoon progressed towards Roye, capturing Armancourt and Tilloroy.

On the northern front we effected local improvements in the line eastward of Robecq and between Vieux Berquin and Merris.

SITUATION BETWEEN AVRE AND OISE UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

A French communiqué says between the Avre and the Oise the situation is unchanged. There were bombardments during the night in the region of Marquevillers and Grivillers.

BRITISH SUCCESS BETWEEN ANCRE AND AVRE.

GERMAN PUBLIC PREPARED FOR FURTHER RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—Writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" General von Ardenne says the British success between the Ancre and the Avre bodes no good. The failure of German defence must be admitted. The losses in ground, guns and prisoners, he says, are especially painful as the German High Command is particularly anxious now to economise its forces.

The military critic of the "Mittags Zeitung" prepares the public for a further retreat.

ENEMY THROWING IN RESERVES.

PACE OF FIGHTING SLOWING DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, says the pace of fighting is slowing down as the enemy is throwing in his reserves as fast as he can rush them up. Time alone will show whether the Germans are attempting to stabilise the present line or are covering a further withdrawal.

SMALLNESS OF ALLIED ARMIES ENGAGED.

One of the most gratifying features of the victory is the comparative smallness of our and the Allied forces engaged. This was rendered possible by the completeness of the surprise and by the use of tanks.

The weather is fine and hot.

THE LATEST GERMAN DEFEAT.

ATTRIBUTED TO LACK OF TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12'
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—A semi-official message from Berlin attributes the latest German defeat to the fact that only hasty defences were possible in the overrun area owing to the lack of time and transport for material. The message speaks of the hurricane fire concentrated on the German trench garrisons breaking down the telephone and telegraphic communications. Also the signal rockets were invisible in the thick fog and the gunners suddenly found themselves, attacked in flank and rear by squadrons of tanks, whose machine-gunning played terrible havoc.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROGRESS S. OF SOMME.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY HUNDREDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 13.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—

There was successful fighting in the neighbourhood of Roye and eastward of Fouquescourt and on the south bank of the Somme. We advanced our line in each of these localities, taking hundreds of prisoners. We captured Proyart, southward of the Somme after sharp fighting in which the enemy lost heavily in prisoners and killed. The fighting continues.

The French on the British right have taken Les Loges. During the day and the night of the 11th, we dropped fifty tons of bombs chiefly on the Somme crossings and certain railway junctions.

We bombed the Courtrai station and the bourhood of Roye and eastward of Fouquescourt and on the south bank of the Somme. We advanced our line in each of these localsidings in daylight from a low altitude without loss and many direct hits were observed. We effectively attacked the Peronne and Cambrai stations at night. All of our night bombing machines returned. The enemy aircraft in large formations were active on the battlefront. We destroyed twenty-nine and drove down twenty-four. Five British are missing. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down a Gotha.

EXPECTED FALL OF LASSIGNY MASSIF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

Reuter learns that 450 guns have been captured on the battlefront. It is understood that the French this morning resumed the attack in the Southern sector, where the great centre of interest is the Lassigny massif. As the situation depends upon its possession, the enemy reaction with fresh divisions has been particularly heavy.

Before Roye 31 enemy divisions have up to present been identified, including eight of Rupprecht's reserves, while von Marwitz's eight divisions in the line at the commencement of the battle have been practically overrun. Prisoners have been captured from all the units of these eight divisions.

The Allies to-day captured Gury. A violent battle is raging from Bray to Villers-les-Roye, where the Germans are vigorously reacting.

The German reserves at present amount to 20 divisions. It is ascertained that one Austrian division is on the Western Front, but it has not been in action.

The Allies have practically reached the crest of the Lassigny massif and are firing into the enemy from the rear. The fall of the massif is expected to-night. This plateau is eight miles square and its crest is heavily wooded. Its capture should be followed by important developments.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS

VILLAGE OF GURY CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13, 12-35 a.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 13.

Last night's French communiqué says:—Between the Avre and the Oise we captured the village of Gury and made progress north of Roye-sur-Matz and north of Chevincourt. On the Vesle we repulsed two counter-attacks against our positions on the north bank in the region of Fismes.

STIFF FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

SOMME BRIDGES UNDER STEADY ALLIED FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

Reuter's special correspondent at British Headquarters wiring this evening says: Stiff fighting has been in progress to-day the main feature of which is the greatly increased enemy artillery and machinegun fire, proving the rapid swelling of his reinforcements. Our long-range sixty-pounders have some bridges on the Somme under steady fire, so the enemy communications must be difficult and sometimes deadly.

In the neighbourhood of Hallu ground was retaken by a counterattack after we had been forced to fall back from it.

Remarkable work has been performed by our airmen during the battle. On the opening of the offensive the air was so thick with our machines that flying was most difficult owing to risk of collision. They bombed aerodromes, also the Somme crossings with such success that the enemy rereat was partly diverted to the south-east. This was of considerable advantage to the attackers.

Two enemy aerodromes were captured during the advance, being the only ones in this area. South of the Somme many enemy tanks, guns, aircraft batteries and balloons were destroyed or damaged beyond use.

AMERICAN SUCCESS.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR FISMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 13, 2-50 a.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 13.

An American communiqué says: We repulsed attacks in the vicinity of Fismes. The enemy's losses were severe.

RAILWAY TRIANGLE AT METZ BOMBED.

ENEMY CHEMICAL WORKS BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 13.

The Air Ministry says: On the afternoon in addition to the bombing already reported we bombed the railway triangle at Metz. We attacked on the night of the 11th-12th, two aerodromes and various targets with bombs and machine-guns. In spite of the weather on the 12th August we successfully attacked an aeroplane and the chemical works at Frankfurt and bursts were observed in the centre of the objective. Large numbers of enemy aeroplanes kept up a running fight for thirty miles. We destroyed two. All British machines returned.

Another squadron attacked the aerodrome at Hagenau with excellent results. They encountered many hostile machines and severe fighting ensued. We destroyed four enemy machines and drove down another. Two British are missing. The squadron reformed after the fight and proceeded to bomb its objective. A direct hit was made on a large hut and a bomb destroyed four enemy machines on the ground.

AMERICAN ACTIVITY.

PARIS-AMIENS LINE REPAIRED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

Reuter's special correspondent at American Headquarters to-day says: Although the American front during the last days has ceased to move forward, movement is not lacking behind it. Trestle bridges are replacing pontoons across the Marne.

Each day our railhead is being carried a little further forward. Soon, the most important link beteen the east and the west will be repaired and trains will again be running between Paris and Chalons and beyond. The Paris-Amiens line has already been repaired removing the strategical disability which has long hampered the commanders.

Roads are also being repaired and the organisation of the army is in a much more stable condition than it was when it reached the Vesle.

PAUSE IN FIGHTING PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

Reuter's special correspondent at French Headquarters wiring this afternoon says: The period of arrest of development of the battle continues this morning. Some villages behind our front have been heavily bombarded by the enemy hoping to disperse troop concentrations. A pause while we are gathering strength further to push our new line is probable.

Von Hutier's army with its left resting on the Thiescourt massif and the Oise at Noyon is sufficiently wellplaced for the defensive, except for the threat of a further advance on the part of the British along Amiens-Roye road. The Allies at Andechy are only four miles away and Roye is already under Allied gun fire. The enemy position on this part of the line is anything but solid.

35,000 PRISONERS SINCE AUGUST 8.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13

PARIS.—A semi-official statement confirms that 35,000 prisoners have been taken since August 8th.

WEST FRISIAN COAST RECONNOITRED.

GERMAN AIRSHIP BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12'
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 13.

The Admiralty announces that our light forces and the aircraft of the Royal Air Force reconnoitred the West Frisian coast yesterday morning. They were heavily attacked by the German aircraft and six motor boats did not return. Apart from this, there was neither damage nor casualties.

Our aircraft attacked a German airship northward of Ameland bringing it down in flames into the sea from a great height.

GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

A wireless German official message says that Saturday's attacks were mainly against the front between Lihons and the Avre. Eastward of Montdidier we withdrew fighting beyond the line La Boissiere-Hainvillers-Rocquencourt-Marest.

EMPIRE'S POTENTIAL WATER-POWER.

NEED FOR IMPERIAL BOARD.

QUESTION OF IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

The conjoint board of the British scientific societies report that the potential water power of the Empire amounts in aggregate to at least between 30 and 70 million horse power, much of which is capable of immediate economic development.

They recommend that the Imperial Government bring before the Government of India and the Dominion and the Crown Colony governments the necessity for a close and systematic investigation of all the reasonably promising water-powers and their economic possibilities.

They also recommend that the Imperial Government take steps to form an Imperial Water Power Board or Commission, including the representatives of all Dominions and dependencies to investigate and advise the Imperial Government regarding the developments which it might assist or initiate.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

DECCAN RYOTS' PRAYER.

SIR V. CHIROL'S ATTACK ON BRAHMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 13.

Forwarding to "The Times" a cable from the Deccan Ryots' Association urging communal representation for the backward and depressed classes and the minorities, Sir Valentine Chirol declares that the Association has reason to dread the ascendancy of the Chitpawan Brahmans and draws attention to the conclusions of the Rowlatt Committee regarding the nefarious influence of the prominent members of that caste. He thinks that the report exaggerates the theoretical arguments against communal representation which may well prove only a system that will secure adequate representation of the lower castes. If so powerful a minority as the Mahomedans are quite rightly allowed communal representation, can it be refused to the humbler classes of the Hindus who are far less able to defend themselves? Nothing, he says, would be more fatal to the prospects of gradual development of self-governing institutions in India than that the first step in that direction should produce well-founded apprehension of injustice among the Indian masses, who are as much entitled to the sympathy of the British democracy as the politically-minded classes.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

SIR THEODORE MORISON'S VIEWS ON REFORMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 13.

In the course of a letter to "The Times" in which he warmly sympathises with the general policy of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, Sir Theodore Morrison recognises the usefulness of communal representation as evidenced by the good relations between the Congress and the Moslem League, but he regards the principle of communal representation as incapable of indefinite extension and as undesirable. Its all-round application is unpractical owing to the conditions attending the gradual development of India's political consciousness.

He thinks that the process of the political awakening may take 50 or 100 years, but it will certainly be a long time before the legislature can take cognisance of a clearly defined grouping of the political forces. He contends that the communal representation of all sections now demanding it would be an injustice to the politically unawakened classes and urges proportional representation as the best solution of the very difficult problem. A single transferable vote in a constituency would give each district an opportunity of returning its own member as long as it felt the need for special representation. When it was able to merge sectional interests in general politics it could without changing the electoral system record its vote for an Indian without qualification of class or creed.

DEVELOPING BURMA'S RESOURCES.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 13.

Writing in a bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Sir Harvey Adamson emphasises that while Burma a fertile soil, never-failing rainfall, abundant fisheries, magnificent forests and great mineral wealth, only rice, teak and mineral oil have hitherto attracted British capital on a large scale. This is due to the dearness of labour compared with continental India and inadequate communications. He advocates a more generous financial policy for the equipment of Burma with roads, railways and other public works and emphasises that private as well as public capital can be profitably employed in developing the resources of Burma. He adds that the Government is always ready to welcome *bona fide* applications for concessions.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN ALBANIA

ENEMY EVACUATES JAGODINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12'
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 13.

An Italian communiqué says in Albania we obliged the enemy to evacuate the Jagodina bridgehead and pass to the right bank of the river.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND NEWEST DESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

The "Star" states that another Zeppelin was brought down this morning. It was sighted off the east coast at daybreak and aeroplanes immediately ascended, pursued and got close to it before they were observed. The Zeppelin fell in flames into the sea after a short fight. It was one of the largest and newest designs.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

SOVIETS OVERTHROWN.

BOLSHEVIK LEADER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

COPENHAGEN.—The newspaper "Isvestia" states that a counter-revolution has broken out in a number of towns in Russia and that the Soviets have been overthrown and replaced by the social revolutionary councils.

The well known Bolshevik leader Olschinsky has been killed at Kazan. There has been great bloodshed among the Bolsheviks in the Kazan and Novogorod districts.

The movement is growing rapidly.

BRITISH FORCES AT VLADIVOSTOK.

PROCEED TO USUARI FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12'
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 13.

The War Office announces that the British who landed at Vladivostok, proceeded to the Usuari front. They were enthusiastically received by the Czecho-Slovaks.

ARMED RUSSIAN PEASANTS CROSS THE DNIEPER.

VOLOGDA COMMUNISTS RESISTING ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 13.

Wireless Russian reports from Kieff state that 5,000 peasants provided with machine-guns, artillery, food and hospital motors have crossed the Dnieper in the direction of Poltava. Germany has sent pursuing forces.

There is incessant fighting in various parts of the Ukraine. The communists at Vologda are taking measures to combat the British and the French forces and the White Guards.

NEW CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY.

TCHERBATCHEFF TO COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Moscow says Tcherbatcheff will command the new Czecho-Slovak army.

MURAVIEFF COMMITS SUICIDE.

KRYLENKO TO COMMAND RED GUARDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Lokal-Anzeiger" states that Krylenko has been appointed to command the Red Guards against the Czecho-Slovaks, replacing Muravieff who has committed suicide. Krylenko recently was a policeman.

EICHHORN'S ASSASSIN EXECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12'
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Kieff says that Danski, who assassinated von Eichhorn, has been executed.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY CONFERS WITH CHANCELLOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that the Foreign Secretary von Hintze has gone to the main Headquarters to confer with the Chancellor.

BUBONIC PLAGUE ON HOMEWARD BOUND STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

The steamship Hector has arrived at Gravesend from Calcutta with four members of the crew suffering from bubonic plague.

INDIAN GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

It is officially stated that the balance of the gold standard reserve on July 31st was held as follows: In India-Nil; in England £34,737,017, £6,000,000 of which represented cash placed by the Secretary of State at short notice, £19,818,604 British and Colonial Government securities as valued on March 31st and £8,918,435 British Government securities purchased since.

REFORM PROPOSALS.

NON-OFFICIAL DISCUSSION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

RADICAL DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 12.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler held a special session of his Legislative Council to-day, to enable the members to discuss the reform proposals. The opportunity was taken fullest advantage of and when the business commenced there were 9 resolutions on the agenda paper and many of them, though common, covered about 26 subjects. The attendance of the non-official members was large, while the visitors' gallery was crowded. All official members, excepting the four secretaries to the Government, were absent and it was understood the discussion would be confined to the non-official members only. The meeting was presided over by his Honour.

The first resolution discussed was one moved by Rai Anand Sarup Bahadur, which, while expressing the opinion that various modifications were required in the proposals, welcomed the scheme as a genuine effort to make an appreciable advance in the direction of responsible government for India. The mover said that as he happened to be a nominated member he at first felt some hesitation in giving notice of this resolution, but considering that every non-official member was not only entitled but expected to express his opinion on the scheme and hoping, as he did, that the resolution expressed the view of the majority of the members of the Council, if not of all, he moved this resolution. Speaking on the resolution itself, the speaker observed that the authors of the report had spared no pains to inquire into and study the different problems, and that they had approached them in a sympathetic mood and applied the best methods to solve those problems. For these efforts they were entitled to India's sincerest gratitude. Nobody could expect the scheme to be perfect and the present was no exception to the rule. There could, however, be no question the scheme as it is was a genuine effort to make an advance in the direction of Self-Government and as such he had great pleasure in welcoming it. He welcomed it not only because it was an advance on the present conditions, but because it at once provided the training ground for responsible government, and contained germs for future advancement. He concluded by expressing the hope that the regulations to be framed under the scheme would be framed in the same liberal spirit as actuated the authors to conceive their report.

RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

Mr. Ali Nabi Khan said he regretted the introduction of this resolution made it necessary for him to oppose it as being much too early. The scheme was undoubtedly an incomplete one. They did not know what the constitution of their Council would be, and they had yet to know the result of the deliberations of the two committees suggested in the report, they had yet to know the contents of the instructions to be issued for the guidance of the Governors. Besides, the scheme as it stood undoubtedly was unacceptable to both the Extremists and the Moderates, who had lately been figuring largely in Anglo-Indian papers unless certain modifications and suggestions made by them were accepted by the framers of the scheme. He believed he was voicing the popular feeling when he said the scheme, as it stood, was unacceptable to the people. It was based on mistrust of the people as to their capacity to carry on the work of the administration that might be entrusted to them. He thought the resolution was premature and opposed it.

MR. WAZIR HUSSAIN'S ATTITUDE.

The Hon. Mr. Wazir Hussain explained the attitude he proposed to adopt during the discussion. He said he was bound to a political organisation to the collective opinion of which he must submit. So long as that organisation, namely, the All-India Moslem League did not express its opinion he felt unable to take active part in the debate. He, therefore, could not support or oppose the resolution. He, however, agreed with the remark of the Hon. Mr. Ali Nabi that it was too early to express any definite opinion on the proposals But whether it was too early or not it would not fit in with the position he held to express his views on such a general resolution.

SUPPORT TO THE RESOLUTION.

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan said it seemed to him there was some misappresention in the minds of those who opposed this resolution.
should give their unrestricted support to all proposals. There could not be two opinions that the scheme was an appreciable advance on the present condition of affairs however much they might differ as to details. He supported the resolution.

The Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh agreed with the previous speaker.

The Hon. Mr. Crawshaw said the scheme was so far-reaching, so comprehensive and so deep that the more one dived into it they brought out germs of great value to the country. He did not wish to say more. He merely supported the resolution, but he did so earnestly and intelligently.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru at the outset referred to the attitude taken up by the Hon. Mr. Wazir Hussein and said he took a somewhat different view of his duty and he thought he was entitled to express his individual opinion quite apart from the opinion of the organisation to which he belonged. He, however, wished to make it clear that the fact of his taking part in the debate did not mean the surrender of the principles laid down in the Congress-League scheme. Speaking on the resolution itself he observed he was afraid it was difficult for him to support it. To express gratitude for all official acts, whatever be their character, was the outcome of centuries of autocratic rule. He did not say the gratitude was not sincere, on the contrary he believed it was genuine and sincere gratitude, for the simple reason that it might easily have been worse. But when the mover asked them to agree with him in saying that this was a subsbtantial advance towards responsible government, he felt it his duty to cry "halt." The document before them was undoubtedly a most remarkable state document. That it had been the result of anxious thought and stupendous industry could not for a moment be doubted. For that its distinguished authors were entitled to their respect, but before he indulged in any effusions of gratitude he must find an honest answer to an honest question and that was "what have they actually done for me, or, in other words, have they redeemed the pledge given by the announcement of 20th August, 1917?" The mover had assumed the answer in the affirmative, but in his opinion the true answer was to be found in the formidable list of modifications before the Council. There could be no doubt those modifications showed substantial agreement on one point and that was they were agreed as to what was wanting in the scheme. He had according to his lights tried to dive deep into the scheme but he had got nothing but disappointment. So far as the principle that India would one day be a self-governing country was concerned, that was certainly fully established by the Report; but they were not there to discuss abstract propositions, but they were there to consider practical proposals as practical men. To say the Report was a genuine effort was to imply there was the possibility of its being otherwise than genuine. So far as it was the work of art and the work of talent, he had already expressed his admiration, but the proposals were of a halting nature. They stopped just short of the very step it stated had been taken, because, when they came to discuss details they would find what his Honour so happily said the other day should not be, namely, the reform must not be afraid of itself. If the resolution had been so worded as to welcome the principle, it would have had his hearty support.

DISTRUST OF INDIANS.

The keynote of this Report was distrust of the people of India and great stress was laid on the undefined dangers ahead. He, therefore, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Samiullah Beg supported the resolution. He observed, so far he had not read a single criticism of the Report which did not recognise that a genuine effort had been made to put the feet of India on the road to self-government.

Mr. Tara Dut Garola further supported the resolution.

Pandit Jagat Narayan dissociated himself from the proposition advanced by Mr. Wazir Hussein and supported the resolution. He added that so far as this province was concerned he hoped it would not forget the habit of expressing its gratitude to either its rulers or superiors or inferiors, if they were satisfied that some good had been done to them. The resolution did not mean that the scheme should be accepted *in toto*.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S HEARTY SUPPORT.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in according his hearty support to the resolution answered the objections raised by the opponents of the resolution. The preliminary objection taken was the discussion of the resolution was altogether premature, the reason given being that two Committees referred to in the Report, had not yet been appointed and they did not know what recommendations they might make, but the resolution did not mean that they should express their opinion on materials that were not before them. Pandit Motilal had said the scheme was based on distrust of the people, but it would be much more correct to say that what actuated the distrust in the authors of the Report was caution.
The question before them was whether the authors of the scheme had succeeded in putting forward proposals which in the main outline constitute an appreciable advance. One had only to put in a categorical form the main features of the existing Government and the main features of the reform proposals to come to the conclusion that they did form an appreciable advance. Subjecting them to the test how far they were in accordance with the Congress-League scheme, treating the latter not as one whole but as a series of the proposals, would it not come out that a good many of the demands in the Congress-League scheme had found acceptance at the hands of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State either in whole or in part and provide for the acceptance of the rest in future. It was a fact that what had been conceded was not shadowy but something substantial and he wished to know from the ardent spirits who were not satisfied with scheme whether any one could cite from the history of any country or this country in this age or in any other age a single instance where a scheme prepared by non-officials had ever been accepted in toto by any Government in the world. In conclusion, he said the reforms were a genuine effort to redeem the pledge of 20th August last and the success of them would be as much with them as with Government. In his opinion it was sound political instinct to make this acknowledgment and to place on record this expression of their opinion.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried, only Pandit Motilal Nehru voting against.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Chintamani then moved a resolution recommending to his Honour to represent to the Governor-General in Council that to fix the contribution to the Government of India on the basis of the surplus left after allowing for the present scale of expenditure was unfair to the United Provinces and if the amount of provincial contribution could not be fixed on the basis of the provincial revenue, it should at least be provided that as soon as and to the extent that the estimated Imperial deficit is reduced or estimated surpluses of five deficit provinces increased, the contribution levied from the United Provinces will also be reduced.

To this Mr. Ward moved as amendment that the basis for determining contributions should be the gross provincial revenue instead of the gross provincial surpluses.

Several speakers observed the arrangement recommended in the report was grossly unfair to the United Provinces. The amendment was declared carried.

STATUS OF U. P. GOVERNOR.

Pandit Jagat Narayan next moved a resolution expressing the opinion that regard being had to the area, population, revenue, importance and historical associations of these Provinces the Governor of United Provinces should have emoluments and status equal to those of the Governors of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and will ordinarily be selected from among public men of the United Kingdom possessing Parliamentary experience. He said it was necessary to move the resolution as it appeared from the Report that it was not intended to concede the just aspirations of people of this Province and that it was intended to treat the Province as a backward province. He said if they were treated differently in the matter of transferred subjects from the three great Presidencies, there would be great discontent in the province. This demand, he observed, represented the desires of all peoples of this province.

Mr. Syed Raza Ali referred to other matters also in which the province was treated differently in the Report and he, therefore, suggested the following rider to be added to the resolution, which was accepted by the mover, that in the matter of constitutional reforms the United Provinces be placed on the same footing as the three Presidencies.

Seven members spoke on the resolution, supporting it in feeling terms, except that Nawab Abdul Majid Khan objected to restricting the field for choice, as it shut out natives of India. He moved as an amendment the omission of the clause limiting the field of selection.

Pandit Jagat Narayan in reply said he had used the word ordinarily to meet the objection raised by Nawab Abdul Majid Khan. He maintained that no statutory bar had been proposed in his resolution. On being put to the vote, Pandit Jagat Narayan's resolution was carried.

STATUS OF MINISTERS.

Mirza Samiullah Beg next moved a resolution expressing the opinion that the status privileges and emoluments of ministers should be the same as those of members of the executive council. He said it would be a great political blunder to place the minister on a lower status. On no principle they could base a difference in status, for a reserved subject to-day may become a transferred to-morrow. Besides, transferred subjects would require greater zeal and initiative, while their responsibility would be the same as that of members of the executive council. The resolution was declared carried.

NUMBER OF MINISTERS.

The next resolution was moved by Rai Bahadur Sadanand Pande, who asked that the number of ministers should not be less than two.

Pandit Radha Kishan Das moved an amendment asking for three ministers. The mover accepted the amendment, which was carried.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then moved as follows: The Governor shall nominate a chief minister from among the elected members of the Council and invite him to form a ministry consisting of himself and two or more elected members. Ministers shall hold office at the will of the legislature and their salaries shall be voted by the council every year. He said if it was a matter of one minister he would prefer election, but where they were to have a sort of cabinet, it was necessary that members of the cabinet should be such as could work together. The second part of the resolution was introduced to make the ministers responsible to the Legislature.

Pandit Gokarannath Misra opposed the second part of the resolution. He said the reform suggested by Pandit Motilal was provided for in the scheme, but in the first Council when they would be embarking on a new experiment, no self-respecting man will offer himself under those conditions. Pandit Jagat Narain agreed with the previous speaker. He further observed that the first part of the resolution was also defective, as it would not be conducive to harmony and good Government.

Mirza Samiullah Beg, and Mr. Chintamani also opposed the resolution, which was defeated.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Some formal resolutions were then discussed by the Council and Mr. Nabi withdrew his resolution recommending that Indian members of the Executive Council shall be elected by the Legislative Council. Mr. Chintamani then moved a resolution strongly opposing the appointment of additional members of the Government without a portfolio. He pointed out that the reason given for this singular step was unconvincing. If the Governor wished to consult high officials, there was nothing to prevent him from consulting high officials who might give him valuable advice, but why, he asked, should these officials be placed in the anomalous position of being members of Government and yet in reality being subordinates of that Government. He observed that this procedure was unknown in any constitution. He thought it was a proposal which ought to go, as it wrought suspicion easily, but could not be defined easily.

Mr. Ward while admitting the proposal was open to criticism, said it would be an advantage if the Governor consulted additional members openly in Council meetings, as other members would then be in a position to rebut the arguments of additional members whenever necessary.

Other members supported the resolution which was carried. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

MINIMUM STRENGTH OF COUNCIL.

VOTING QUALIFICATION.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13.

The U. P. Legislative Council resumed its sitting, this morning Sir Harcourt Butler presiding when the discussion of the reform proposals was continued.

STRENGTH OF U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The first resolution discussed was moved by the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain who demanded that the Legislative Council of U.P. should consist of not less than 100 members and not less than three-fourths of them should be elected members. He said considering the fact, these provinces being major provinces, the number of members fixed under the Congress League Scheme was fair and equitable but in order to leave a margin of discretion to the Franchise Committee he only pressed by this resolution, for the fixing of the minimum because anything less than this would neither give them an adequate representation nor a substantial majority.

The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath moved an amendment that the elected majority should consist of four-fifths of the strength of the council.

The Hon. Syed Raza Ali expressed the hope that the size of their Council will not be smaller than that of those in the Presidencies.

The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain accepted the amendment which was carried.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath next moved that directions be given to the Franchise Committee that in determining the qualifications of voters the passing of the matriculation or an equivalent examination should be considered as an independent qualification.

The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain said a lad of 18 who came out with a school final certificate was in no way superior to Pandits and Moulvies. He hoped that literacy by itself would be made a sufficient qualification to vote as that would give sufficient impetus to education.

The Hon. Mr. Ward said the result of the resolution would be that the boys of the age of 15 would be entitled to vote. One could understand that the passing of the matriculation might be some claim to franchise but to give vote to a boy simply because he had passed his matriculation would be absurd.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani inquired from the mover whether he intended to give vote to those students who were to continue their studies at colleges and were the students to be brought into the voter of politics.

The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath said he had never intended that the boys of 15 or 16 should have a vote. He was aware that an age limit would be fixed.

The Hon. Mr. Crawshaw was of opinion that a voter should be a taxpayer.

The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali took exception to the principle advocated by the last speaker and asked why should a man with a long purse have more rights than a man with intellectual head. He moved an amendment that literacy by itself should be a qualification. The Hon. Mr. Samusullah Beg supported the amendment.

It was eventually resolved that the words of recommendation should be altered to a certain standard of literary thus the amended resolution was passed.

CANDIDATES.

The Council then passed without any debate a resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Chintamani not to require of the candidates, not subject to the specified statutory disqualifications, a property qualification or a residential qualification beyond that a candidate must have been resident in the province for a certain minimum period.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The next important resolution considered related to communal representation. The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain moved that it might be made known to the Franchise committee that the settlement arrived at between the congress and the Moslem League should be given effect to. The Hon. Pandit said they were in honour bound to stand by the arrangement and unless the Mahomedans themselves asked for a change no Committee should be allowed to interfere with the arrangement.

The Hon. Pandit Gokarannath told his Mahomedan friends that the Hindus were willing to stand by the arrangement arrived at Lucknow.

The Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh opposed the resolution. He contended there should be no separate representation for any class or community and that even if the principle were accepted the representation should not be excessive.

The Hon. Mr. Samiulla Baig said it was a feeling of pain he rose to speak to ask them to abide by the word of Honour given to the Mahomedans. He pointed out that the result of separate representation to the Mahomedans was the unity arrived at between the two great communities.

The Hon. Pandit Tara Dutt Garrola supported the resolution.

The Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid Khan thanked the Hindu members who honourably supported the compact arrived at in 1916. He regretted that there was one discordant voice in the matter but he was sure that the conduct of the other Hindu members would bring the two communities closer together.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani appealed to the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh to withdraw his opposition because separate electorates and joint electorates were after all a means to an end and at the present moment any difference between the two would be a great disservice to the community at large. He hoped the means would not be confused with the end and harmoy between the two great communities would be preserved.

The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain in reply took exception to The Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singhs' remark that no appreciable results had been achieved by granting separate representation to the Mahomedans. In his opinion but for the unity between the two communities the reform report would not have been before Lala Sukhbir Singh. He again appealed to him to withdraw his opposition and allow the resolution to be passed unanimously. The resolution was passed Lala Sukhbir Singh voting against it.

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE REFORMS.

A DISCUSSION.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, Bombay, an animated discussion was held on "The Economic Aspect of the Constitutional Reforms" on Sunday morning at the Servants of India Society. In the absence of Prof. V. G. Kale on account of sudden illness, the discussion was initiated by Mr. C. S. Deole. Turning to the Economic Aspect of the Reforms, Mr. Deole, among other points, concentrated his attention upon Fiscal Policy and Financial Control in the Provinces. Regarding the former, the framers of the scheme had no proposals to offer although they would welcome suggestions thereon from the people. The speaker urged that for the proper development of industries it was desirable that some power of fixing tariff should be entrusted to the people and that Government should not entertain fears on the score that the power would be used against England. Continuing Mr. Deole said that the power of the purse given in the provinces was not effective. The Governor's power of certification would remove a large portion of revenue from the purview of effective popular control, though opportunity would be given to the people to vote on the budget. In conclusion Mr. Deole expressed a strong hope that some more subjects such as higher education, land revenue administration and forest and forest products should be transferred to the people and that some sort of beginning of Responsible Government should be made in the Government of India.

Mr. Altekar who followed Mr. Deole said that so far Fiscal Policy was concerned he would rather have free trade than Imperial Preference. The latter only meant that India would buy in the dearest market and sell in the cheapest.

Prof. V. G. Dalvi, who followed, applied the usual tests of financial control to the proposals of the scheme and arrived at the conclusion that over the Government of India there was no control while in the Provinces what there was not much.

Two other speakers having spoken, Mr. Deole replied to criticisms and the proceedings terminated.

ADMIRAL VON CAPELLE DISMISSED.

FOR NOT PREVENTING AMERICANS FROM REACHING FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

PARIS.—A telegram from Rome to the "Petit Parisien" says that Admiral von Capelle has been dismissed because he did not prevent the great American army from reaching France.

ALLIED EXPEDITION TO SIBERIA

CANDADA TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Aug. 13.

OTTAWA.—It is officially announced that Canada is being represented in the Allied expeditionary force to Siberia. A Canadian contingent will be mobilised and despatched early.

(Continued from column 6.)

thus preventing them to proceed to England as being against the declared object of allowing free discussion on the Reform Scheme just published, and urgently requests the Government to cancel the said orders forthwith, and it further resolves that his Majesty's Government in Great Britain should be requested to arrange for collecting all shades of opinion on the proposed Reform Scheme by inviting recognised leaders of all parties in India to assemble in England for free discussion as suggested by Mr. Curtis.

That this Conference strongly protests against the contemplated orders about the increase of fees in Anglo-vernacular and High Schools, as they tend to make education only prohibitory to the poor.

A summary of the several speeches has already been published. The Conference concluded at a late hour.

FAREWELL TO MR. HORNIMAN.

August 12.

This morning a dinner was given by the Reception Committee at the Mahadev Temple, Mr. Horniman attended and a large number of the members of the Reception Committee, some delegates and the Volunteers and others were present.

Afterwards, Mr. Horniman visited the newly opened Free Reading Room, and in the evening a group photograph was taken with the Volunteers.

Before his departure Mr. Horniman was given a hearty farewell. Among those present at the station were Hon. R. V. Mahajani, Rao Bahadur Damle and others. Mr. Damle, after garlanding Mr. Horniman, spoke a few words of appreciation and thanked him on behalf of the citizens of Akola for the trouble he had taken in coming over there to preside over the Conference.

Mr. Shengdi of Nagpur said that they could not have secured a better President than a liberty loving Englishman. And in their own struggle for freedom, it was but right that they should follow the guidance of an Englishman who loved liberty and who had proved himself in every way a worthy friend and champion of Indian aspirations.

Mr. Horniman replied briefly and expressed his satisfaction that the Conference had adopted a strong resolution on the Reform Scheme. He had asked them in his presidential address to strengthen the hands of the Congress and he thought their resolution was of considerable importance as a help to the Congress to appreciate the full strength of public opinion in the country. He sincerely thanked them for their kindness in making his stay a pleasurable one. As the train steamed out of the platform, an ovation was given to Mr. Horniman.

C. P. & BERAR CONFERENCE.

REFORM PROPOSALS.

DRASTIC MODIFICATIONS URGED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 11.

On the Conference resuming its sittings this afternoon, the President read to the meeting a letter which had been handed to him containing the signatures of Mr. M. V. Joshi, Rao Bahadur Mudholkar and Rao Sahib K. W. Brahma, stating that as the resolution on the Montagu-Chelmsford Proposals adopted by an over-whelming majority at the subjects committee for being placed before the Conference did not meet with their desires and views, they had thought it fit to withdraw from the Conference. The letter was greeted with cries of "Shame, shame." The President explained that in the subjects committee Mr. Mudholkar had moved an entirely separate proposition and he had been given patient and respectful hearing. But the subjects committee rejected it by an overwhelming majority. He regretted very much that the signatories should have deemed it fit to choose that line of conduct. He then called upon Mr. N. R. Alekar of Nagpur to move the following resolution:—

That a time limit not exceeding fifteen years should be the period fixed for the attainment of full responsible Government in India.

That in any case law, Police and Justice shall be the only "reserved" subjects and that they shall be automatically "transferred" at the end of five years.

(a) That this Special Provincial Conference of the Central provinces and Berar, reaffirms the resolutions regarding Self-Government passed by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, in Lucknow in 1916 and in Calcutta in 1917.

(b) That this Conference is of opinion that the Scheme of the Indian Constitutional Reforms, as enunciated by H. E. the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council is deeply disappointing, as it does not come up to the expectations of the people or meet the requirements of the situation and as it betrays a spirit of distrust regarding Indian capacities and intentions.

(c) That with the bicameral structure of the Central Government making it more absolute in power and less responsible to the Secretary of State and not responsible to the people of the country at all, and with the numerous reservations and limitations embodied in the Scheme, nullifying even the minimum power of control given to the provincial Legislative Councils over the Executive Government in the transferred subjects, the proposals do not constitute a substantial step towards Responsible Government.

(d) That an attempt to democratise even partially the provincial Administration without effecting a similar change in the absolute and irresponsible form of the Central Government is no fulfilment of the solemn pledge given in the Declaration of the 20th August 1917 and must necessarily result in the failure of the experiment.

(e) That this Conference views with grave apprehension the vesting in the Central and Provincial Governments of undefined and unlimited powers in the name of peace, order and good government and sound financial administration.

(f) It is essential that the following should be among the modifications to be made:

(1) That the principle of "reserved" and "transferred" is unsound in theory and is likely to prove unworkable in practice;

(2) to vest the power of appointing by election from amongst themselves, this member, with the elected members of the Legislative Councils;

(3) to leave full control of the whole budget with the Legislative Councils without preferential allotments to the "reserved" subjects in provincial Administration;

(4) to invest the Legislative Councils with the power to decide whether a subject is transferred or reserved, in case of dispute between the two chambers of the Executive Council;

(5) to abolish the India Council;

(6) to do away with the proposed Council of State, Grand Committees, privy Council, certificated Legislatures, and parliamentary Commissions unless an elected Indian may be secured for the same.

(7) to adopt the ratio and other provisions of communal representation regarding Mohamedans, as set out in the Congress-League Scheme; and;

(8) to constitute the Imperial Executive Government of members half Indians (elected) and half officials.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

The other resolutions passed by the Conference were:

That this Conference is of opinion that Berar should immediately be constituted a sub-province, as recommended at the end of para 246 of the Reform Scheme, and that it should be granted a status equal to that of other advanced provinces of British India.

That this Conference is of opinion that the publication of the Report of the Rowlatt Committee is merely a precursor to the repressive legislation of a permanent nature and records its emphatic opinion that the recommendations made by the Committee are drastic and dangerous and against the fundamental principles of justice and liberty highly cherished and advocated by the liberty-loving British Government and its Allies.

That this Conference strongly protests against the action of the Bombay Government in applying the Defence of India Act in prohibiting Mr. B. G. Tilak from making a public speech.

That this Conference protests against the prohibitory orders issued against the deputations of the two Home Rule Leagues and

(Continued in column 5.)

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PRUDERY OR PLAIN SPEAKING ?

THE CASE OF "DAMAGED GOODS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although the ban on "Damaged Goods" has been withdrawn after some years of existence (and not without good reason) in France and in England, although the play has been ready by Brieux himself from the pulpit in Switzerland, although it has been played throughout America, South Africa and Australia; there are yet prudish-minded, short-sighted, wretched-souled individuals who cavil at its production under any circumstances and who are especially hostile to its presentation in the East. That much we know from efforts that have been made to stop the production of the play in India and from the attitude of a certain Section of the press. People, however, who object to the presentation of "Damaged Goods" in a public theatre are adopting tactics as silly as those of the ostrich who buries his head in the sand and believes himself to be invisible to the enemy. "We refuse," they say, "to allow that the disease of syphilis is terrible enough and frequent enough to be talked of on the stage. Even if it is, an exposure of its horrors before a mixed audience is not likely to do any good whatever; rather it is likely to do harm." Likewise, they add, "It is unfit for the stage in the East" but their sensitive souls refuse to disclose the reasons for this last statement. They merely hint and leave it at that.

We will take their objections seriatim. In the first place these people have generally arrived at the knowledge that the play deals with a certain disease, and because that disease is due to sexual relationship, they rule that it should not be spoken of in public. Some sensitive soul says to another: "I say do you know that "Damaged Goods" is all about syphilis?" "Tut" answers the other sensitive soul, "then it ought not to be acted." That is all the vast majority of the small minority who are opposed to the play know about it. If they would only go and see the play, or even read it, their opinion would, in most cases, change in a flash. But these people entirely overlook the lessons that the play teaches. What are these lessons?

First, that immorality is a danger; secondly, that a parent launching a son into the world and often a daughter (in this stage of the world's development) has certain obvious warning duties that ought to be fulfilled; thirdly, that it is the duty of a parent or a guardian who is about to give his or her consent to a marriage to satisfy himself or herself that the partner of the future life of the person of whose happiness and good health they have been the ward is not likely to bring any unhappiness into the future relations of the pair.

These are rational lessons enough and they are the more essential because syphilis is not to be contracted only by sexual relationship as some people think. In fact a perfectly clean living person might be infected by no fault of his own, and, it is conceivable might not know of his misfortune.

Now to a further consideration of the fitness of the subject for presentation on the stage.

What is the main objection to the staging of "Damaged Goods"? One is constrained to imagine from the general objection that the reason is that some of the characters are infected with the disease, and this is held to be derogatory to womenkind; especially is this objection advanced as regards one of the characters that of "the girl!" How far are these objections tenable? They are tenable only as far as they proceed parallel with the absence from the stage of characters of a similar moral type if of less bodily affliction. And they proceed how far in this direction? Not an inch. The modern stage features (to use a "bioscope" expression) the demi-mondaine as a regular character of musical comedies and farces. What is the reputation of the frequenters of the night clubs, the free and easy restaurants, the taxi-cabs of the musical comedy? They have none—in a good sense. What is the suggested reason why people go to the night clubs in farce and musical comedy? What is the suggestion in those little rooms in fast restaurants curtained off from the rest of the hall? What is the suggestion of a man going to "Paris" or elsewhere for the week-end? What is the obvious fact as regards visits with un-married women to French watering places? Any one with but the faintest knowledge of the world realises what is meant by these attributes of the modern stage.

Further it is the practice to make a jest of virtue and marital faithfulness. Who is the hero of the farce or musical comedy? The "rapid" young man. Who is the laughing stock? As often as not the husband whose wife is off on "the spree" with another man. Is all this "moral"? If we are to be shown light women in fashionable restaurants, why not women who have become victims of the miserable and wretched calling these women are following? If we are to have presented to us the glitter of vice in white and gold saloons where champagne flows, if the "attractive side" of immorality is allowable, what real objection can there be to presenting one of the results only too liable to attend such viciousness?

Let Brieux's doctor speak:

"A respectable man will take his wife and daughter to a music hall where they hear things to make a doctor blush. His modesty is only alarmed by serious words" and again:—

A respectable man will take his son and daughter to one of these grand music halls where they will hear things of the most loathsome description; but he won't let them hear a word spoken seriously on the subject of the great act of love. No, no! Not a word about that without blushing; only, as many barrack room jokes, as many of the foulest music hall suggestions as you like! Pornography as much as you please; science never!"

And how we come to the innuendo that the sensitive souls throw out when they suggest that "Damaged Goods" should not be played in the East. Although they won't mention it, we may frame their thought in the words, that they object because white women are shown under certain despicable circumstances. It is argued that this is not conducive to the respect of the race. In Heaven's name then, what of these demi-mondaines of the night clubs, of the smart restaurants, the ladies of apparently too easy virtue of the French farce? Is their presentation calculated to give to "the ruling race" any greater respect than before their appearance on the stage? Are they any better than "The Girl" in "Damaged Goods" who has paid the toll of her terrible occupation? Not a whit. And yet there is no outcry against their appearance on the stage—nor on the film.

We may ask here what would be the effect on a youngster's mind after witnessing respectively one of these plays or musical comedies in which vice is attractively presented and "Damaged Goods"? In the one case, presented with the opportunity of leaving the theatre, he is moved by the false glamour of the scenes he has just seen, in the humour to gratify his desires. In the other it is safe to say that for that one night at least the warning of "Damaged Goods" would bear fruit. the average man would shrink from the danger of which he had just witnessed the presentation. True there is the danger of arousing curiosity, but on the other hand the moral lesson of "Damaged Goods" is so tremendous that the suggestion is provided with an immediate remedy by the very terror aroused by the play. In stage productions in which the evil side is suppressed and only the glitter is shown there is no such safeguard.

There, then, is the case against the prude who would squash the attempt to spread knowledge of one of the world's greatest scourges by an appeal to the continuation of ignorance. As the "Times" has said—"The chief point the doctor makes lies in his furious indictment of ignorance; ignorance that leaves the young at the mercy of their curiosity and the world in general at the mercy of people who have the disease and know it. If the presentation of "Damaged Goods" prevented but one young man in each city in which it has been played from the fall; if it brought but one parent to the realisation of his duties to his son on the threshold of life and to his daughter before she marries it would have been worth while.—Yours, etc.,

A BELIEVER IN FACTS.

GERMAN ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

A Baroda correspondent writes:—

A public meeting was held in the College Hall on Saturday the 10th instant, under the auspices of the "Students' Union," when H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, the Resident of Baroda, officers, leading citizens, and students were present in such a large number that the hall was over-crowded. Principal Masani proposed H. E. the Dewan Saheb to the chair, and on Prof. Joshi's seconding the proposal, the proceedings commenced under the presidentship of the Dewan Saheb.

The occasion for the meeting was the 4th Anniversary of the "Students' Union", and so the Secretary Mr. N. K. Gupte was called upon to read the report of the last year's working of the Society. The report showed how the Union was slowly making solid progress in its activities. Like most other Unions, this Union too arranged for private as well as public lectures from men of scholarship and experience. In addition the Society was able to render useful practical service to the students of the College by giving them help in the form of use of text-books on a large and liberal scale from the proceeds of the Poor Boys' Fund, managed by Prof. Trivedi and Ketker. Last year the Society also started a Book-depot for the College students and thereby showed how it was possible to work for the common good of the students on a cooperative basis. The report ended with an appeal to the public to help the Union and its activities, chiefly the Poor Boys' Fund and Library.

At the request of the president, Principal Robertson then lectured on "Germany on the Eve of the Great War: a personal reminiscence." The lecturer treated the subject in a very interesting way. He showed how Germany was just before the war preaching the Gospel of hatred against England in every little detail, how in the book-sellers' shops complete prominence was given to the literature of might and war, how the German Emperor was using deceitful measures to absorb Holland by a marriage-tie, how even Belgium was in his eyes long before the war, and gave a graphic picture of the panic which existed in the public mind soon before the war commenced. He described the restless condition of his own mind for about eight days when he was in Germany. He then made a general appeal to the public to contribute to the war loan, and strongly urged the students to join the University Corps.

The President thanked the lecturer for his having entertained the audience so well, and the proceedings of the evening terminated.

MYSTERIES OF CENSORSHIP.

The "Mahratta" writes:—Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Barrister-at-Law, has gone from Damoh to Delhi to appear for P. Nekiram. Before he left, Dr. Munje wired to Dr. Ansari at Delhi on the 3rd of August that Barrister Deshmukh was coming that night to Delhi, but strange to say that while Barrister Deshmukh arrived at Delhi on the 3rd instant, Dr. Ansari received the wire on the 5th of August! We do not know why the telegram was delayed for two days in the office. Who is responsible for this mischief and the discomfort and inconvenience caused to Mr. Deshmukh? Will the authorities inquire into the matter and bring to book the wrong-doer?

The Burma Headquarters Divisional Staff entertained General Rait on the eve of his retirement at a farewell dinner at the Maymyo Club on Thursday.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

VEXATIOUS SUIT AGAINST S. P. C. A.

(Before His Honour Mr. R. S. Dadachanji)

Kanga and Company v. S. P. C. A. and Bai Sakerbai Petit Hospital.

On 29th October 1917, the cart driver of the plaintiffs' company, who are manufacturers of aerated waters, was arrested by the agent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for driving a bullock which was suffering from a sore patch on the neck. On conviction by a bench of Honorary Magistrates, he was fined Rs. 3 and the bullock was ordered to be sent to Bai Sakarbai Petit Hospital for treatment. In December following, the plaintiffs wrote to the S. P. C. A. asking for the return of the bullock who replied saying the animal was in charge of the Veterinary College authorities and that he could not discharge it without an order from the Magistrate's Court. Thereafter on 30th January plaintiffs applied to the Bench of Honorary Magistrates for the return of the bullock to them, alleging that a week's time was quite enough to effect a cure and that they themselves could have cured the bullock much quicker by private treatment. The bullock was accordingly ordered to be returned to the plaintiffs on their undertaking to produce it for inspection from time to time. The plaintiffs had the bullock treated privately and it was not till 10th May 1918 that the Magistrates declared it as completely cured. The plaintiffs now filed this suit against the S. P. C. A. for recovery of a sum of Rs. 86-9 for loss and damages alleged to have been sustained by them by reason of the Society's negligence in treating the bullock. The amount consisted of two items viz. Rs. 41-9 paid for fees of treatment and Rs. 45 for loss of use of the bullock during the time it was under treatment.

Mr. R. S. Billimoria appeared for the plaintiffs while Mr. K. B. Setna represented the Society, instructed by Mr. D. M. Colah, the Secretary.

On behalf of the defendant Society Mr. Setlna contended that there was absolutely no cause of action against them or against the Hospital. The Society's agents merely arrested and prosecuted the offenders. The animals requiring treatment were sent to the Hospital under magisterial orders and the Hospital in their turn sent all animals to the Veterinary College, whose principal received and treated them under rules framed by the Government for the management of the Hospital and the College. The bullock, when in custody of the College authorities, was supposed to be in their charge on behalf of the Magistrate's Court and the same could not, therefore, be discharged without an order from the Magistrate.

After recording the evidence of the plaintiffs' manager who deposed to the above facts, his Honour in dismissing the suit observed that there was no cause of action either against the Society or the Hospital. Neither had any evidence been led of negligence on the part of any of the parties concerned. The suit being a vexatious one plaintiffs were ordered to pay Rs. 30 as compensation to the Society.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS,

678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal & ors. Parties Concerned, For Consideration of Tender.

678-17 & 688-17—Bhai K & Gir. Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal & ors, Parties Concerned. 9-7-18.

NOT BEFORE 3-30 P. M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr. Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla & M. Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

655-18—Jehangir G & B. Messrs Dharamsee Assoo and Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikhusroo Herjibhai Printer & Co. a firm, Dastur & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1300-16—Hiralal Th & Co., Messrs Nagindas Harjeewandas & Co. a firm v The B B and C I Railway Co., Crawford B Co.

1345-17A Ardeshir H D & Co., Dr. Perbhudas Goculas & anr v. Bai Diwalibai widow Jehangir G & B.

FATAL FALL OF A CHILD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall consider it a great favour, if you will kindly give publicity to the following incident:—

Yesterday evening about 7-30 p.m., a Mahomedan girl, about five years old, fell to the ground from the second floor of the Bombay Improvement Trust Chawl situated at New Nagpada. It is said that the deceased had climbed a currey stone which was against the railing to look out for her father and while in the act she lost her balance and fell headlong succumbing instantaneously.

This is the third victim in the same chawl. Therefore, I humbly request the Board of the City Improvement Trust and also the Municipal Corporators, through the medium of your well known paper, to take immediate steps to prevent such accidents hereafter by closing the opening above the railing by expanded metal wire. Thereby they will confer a great blessing on the tenants of the above chawl.—Yours, etc.,

"S. G. S."

Bombay, Aug. 10.

"LAZY HUSBANDS ACT."

WOMAN JUDGE SENDS MEN TO DO HOUSEWORK.

In support of her contention that women should hold judicial positions, Miss Sheepshanks, a speaker at a conference of the British Dominions Woman's Suffrage Union, said that Washington State has a Lazy Husbands Act.

This Act, Miss Sheepshanks explained, is administered by Miss Reah Whitehead, one of the five judges in Seattle. Sometimes Judge Whitehead finds that the mother of a family is the more suitable as a wage-earner, and relegates the father to domestic duties and the care of the children at home. She also officiates at weddings.

"Personnally, I would like to see a flat rate for all mothers, whether they are duchesses or charwomen," said Miss Maude Royden, in a discussion on the endowment of motherhood. All mothers, she claimed, should received State recognition for themselves and for their children—as mothers and not as wives. The allowance would not be a charity, but a recognition by the State of services done.

BRILLIANT INK PILLS

The "Bengalee," says, "These inks are excellent in quality and can compare favourably with some of the best known foreign brands. The price is unusually cheap."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says, "These inks give a brilliant and lasting character to the writing."

Each Pill makes 1 inkpot of ink. Price—Bright Blue Black, As. 15 per gross (144 Pills); Diamond Blue Black, Rs. 1-8 per gross; Red ink, Re. 1-6 per gross; Green ink, Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRUBARTTY,

3 Tarak Chatterji's Lane. CALCUTTA.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT ?

Good reliable oil and water colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1008.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY !

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver, Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 for our advice for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of an Astrologer, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life, and also prepare Horoscopes, annual forecasts, etc. Fee only Rs. 2 and Rs. 5. KRUSHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA, opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

? Do You Seek

for a chance to increase your business coupled with economy ?

IF SO

This is the only opportunity we are offering to our **kind Patrons** once a year for one month only.

25% CONCESSION MADE CERTAIN.

LETTER HEADS

Printed in two attractive colours on good quality paper.

1,000 for Rs. 12,

ENVELOPES

Printed in one colour

1,000 for Rs. 8.

CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

Elphinstone Circle, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Phone No. 2730.

Designs sent on receipt of 2 annas postage stamps.

Hasten ! Repent not after the date and be a of :— 25%

INDIA'S DEMANDS FOR HOME RULE.

This Book contains the presidential speeches delivered on the platforms of *the Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League for* 1916 *and* 1917, as well as the speeches on the Self-Government resolution delivered on these platforms by the leaders and patriots of the various provinces in India. Also extracts from the speeches of influential leaders in India delivered on various other platforms. Price Rs. 2-4-0. Postage extra.

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT, MADRAS.

Established 1880 Over 38 Years

Wonderful Discovery

No More Risk of Operation

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial, lb. bottle Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says: Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele and Hernia specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C).

83 Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

Atlas Tonic

A Digestive Elixir of the Glycerophosphates with Formates.

Composed of Pepsin, Diastase, Pancreatin, Glycerophosphates of Quinine, Strychnine, Manganese and Potassium, Formates of Calcium and Sodium, Fluid-extracts Kola of Gentian and Euonymous.

ATLAS TONIC

"The Favourite of the Physicians ! "

"I have prescribed Stearn's Altas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for general debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental overwork."

Sd.——F.R.C.S

"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."

Sd.——M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY

HOLLAND-MADE

LAMPS

For Prices Apply :

THE IMPERIAL ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.

HORNBY ROAD—BOMBAY.

and at Byculla General Stores, Byculla Bridge.

Have you ever had a suit Cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European Supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing Work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.,

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

It goes without saying that

Baliwalla & Homi,

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

Leading Opticians of Bombay.

Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything, the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They are the first and the only OPTICIANS in Bombay that have been awarded a Gold Medal for superb craftsmanship.

STENCIL PLATES.

	Rs.
Alphabet set.	
Stencil Plate. A to Z ½ inch	4 per set.
,, ,, 1 ,,	5 ,,
,, ,, 1½ ,,	7 ,,
,, ,, 2 ,,	10 ,,
Figure Set.	Rs. as.
,, 1 to 9 & 0 ½ inch.	1 4 per set
,, ,, 1 ,,	1 14 ,,
,, ,, 1½ ,,	2 8 ,,
,, ,, 2 ,,	3 8 ,,

STENCIL INKS & BRUSHES

Stencil Ink. Big tin. 1 Re. 12 annas.
,, ,, Mid. ,, 1 Rupee.
,, ,, Small ,, 8 Annas.
,, Brushes No. 1 8 ,,
,, ,, 2 10 ,,
,, ,, 3 12 ,,

N. BURJOR & Co.,

ENGRAVERS, RUBBER-STAMP MAKERS
Die Sinkers and Relief Stampers and Direct Importers of Rubber Stamp Requisites.

KANTA BDG., KALBADEVI RD., BOMBAY

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY?

Enquiries Solicited for :—

ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS,
(Moist-paste or Ready-mixed)

GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.

Manufactured by :—

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.

Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.

Factory & Offices: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—" Whitepaint " 'Phone No. 3953

C. BHOGILAL & Co

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Bisel Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floor Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY
Tel. Add. "Fashion" Bombay

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND
Market, BOMBAY.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Many a warrior of old broke his sword while fighting for his cause.—Many-a man to-day loses his health while striving for Wealth. Glorious victories have been won with broken swords—Brilliant successes are sometimes being achieved with diseased bodies.

But the man is yet to be found who can enjoy the FRUITS of his success without health.

Gaining wealth while losing health is driving a bad bargain.

Unless you take time to be well, you will have to make time to be ill.

But do not deceive yourself into getting Health by Doctor's drugs.

Nobody ever cured Anybody—Nature Alone Cures—What you have therefore to do is to learn to assist Nature in building up your Health,—For this, the best way is to consult

MADON'S HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT,
297, Hornby Road, Fort,

where you will not only get this knowledge in books and things for health but can have a special consultation of :—

Dr. S. B. MADON, D. P.,

the only Indian, Graduate of Bernarr Macfadden College, who treats all chronic Diseases by Scientific Drugless or Natural-Vital Building Methods, such as Curative Exercises, Remedial Hand and Electric Massage, Hydrotherapy, Proper Diet, and Sane Fasting, etc.,

Many have been satisfied.

Special J B L Cascade Treatment for constipation given at any time both at Bombay Office and also at our :

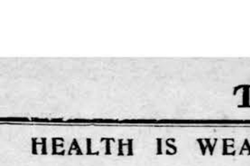
NATURE CURE HEALTH HOME, Santa Cruz

where quite a few Indoor Patients are also kept and treated

B. P. MADON.

Health Home, Santa Cruz.

CHAPMAN'S TRUSS ENABLES NATURE TO RE-UNITE TORN EDGES OF THE RUPTURE



Because it uplifts the rupture to its proper position, unites the edge, of the break and making 30 to 40 per cent. cure sure where truss is constantly and permanently kept. A RUPTURE SUFFERER usually finds great relief by holding the rupture with his hand. The CHAPMAN TRUSS is designed to act exactly as the human hand does. It lifts up the Hernia, holds it in position and is comfortable all the time. OUR TRUSS IS CONSTRUCTED according to the thorough anatomical and scientific knowledge and it ensures an upward lift under all circumstances.

GEO. CHAPMAN & Co.,
Specialists.

5, Sandhurst Rd.
Girgaum, Bombay.

SMITH MOTOR WHEEL

ADDS LUXURY IN CYCLING
MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY
OFFERS ECONOMIC JOURNEY

AND IS EASILY

DETACHED OR ATTACHED

TO ANY BICYCLE.

ADVANTAGES:

Like other wheels it does NOT SLIP, nor does it BUMP when riding. It takes curves WITH the machine smoothly and well, and gives NO JERK to the rider.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICE APPLY TO:—

S. BOYCE & Co. KARACHI.

TO EVERYONE

who will drop us a post card we will send free a copy of our

"KAM SHASTRA"

or a Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in any Oriental Language

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

It is a genuine pleasure to write with a

Diamond Point 14 Carat gold Nib

FOUNTAIN PEN

It is of American Manufacture.
It never fails, it runs smooth and it gives entire satisfaction.
Once purchased it is a life long companion.
Every pen guaranteed.

From Rs. 2-12 upwards.
Self-filling patterns from Rs. 3-12 upwards
Special terms to the Trade
Sole Agent for India & Burma
T. H KHANNA.
Baria Building, Pydhonie,
BOMBAY No. 3

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	22.88
Sept	22.65
Oct.	22.44
Nov.	22.14
Dec.	22.10

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 10th.

	Bales.
Total In Sight	Mutilated.
Egyptian Visible Supply	290,000
East Indian ,, ,,	93 000
American ,, ,,	1,966 000
Other ,, ,,	69,000
Total Sales	6,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	52,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,500
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	..
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	40,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	71,000
Egyptian Sakellaridis	30.19

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil
,, Exports to Great Britain	
,, ,, to Continent	16,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	99½
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	34,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	80,000
,, ,, to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	846,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	665,000

New York, Aug. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	
,, ,, to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York Oct.	30.35
,, ,, Jan.	29.83
,, ,, Mar.	29.80
Spot Cotton at New York	33.20
,, ,, Orleans	29.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct	29.08
,, ,, Jan.	29.03
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.76.05
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug 10th

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	67½
Government Securities 3 %	58½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.10½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 10th

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£94 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug 10th

WHEAT.

Wheat and Seeds—No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£129½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	18/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Value	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	2/2

Tone :—Firmer buyers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 13.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach September was Rs. 972. The market continues irregular. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 962 and declined to Rs. 952, recovering later on to Rs. 963, and then to Rs. 966. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 962, and after fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand for high class lots and stapled descriptions, but holders are not anxious to move stocks except at full prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	Rs.	953
Good Sawginned Dharwar	,,	,,	895
,, M. G. Ocompta	,,	,,	955
,, ,, Westerns	,,	,,	890

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 13TH AUGUST 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		715	670	611	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar				880	,,
M.G. Westerns				880	,,
M.G. Coompta				915	,,
M.G. Bagalkot				875	,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			880		,,
M.G. Anjar			900		,,
M.G. Mundra			905		,,
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			670		,,
Laktar Ginned			..	..	,,
M.G. Athni Miraj			..	905	,,
M.G. Broach	875	860	845		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 12th Aug. 1918.

Cotton	6,106 bales.
Wheat	5,293 cwts.
Linseed	9,493 ,,
Rape, &c	1,802 ,,
Gingellyseed	210 ,,
Poppyseed	1,355 ,,
Groundnuts	2,630 ,,
Castorseed	30,121 ,,
Rice	11,559 ,,
Myrabolams	84 ,,
Cottonseed	2,253 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	6,112 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Wheat	Nil
Barley	637 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 12th, 1918;—6-30 p.m.

	Basis Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-78	61 0 0	3 14 0
,, ,, Oawapore 76-77	60 0 0	3 13 0
,, Kaseshi Bangla	60 0 0	3 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 2 0	3 10 0
,, ,, Oawapore	8 1 0	3 8 0
,, Yellow Oawapore	8 9 0	3 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 0 0	3 12 0
,, Thin	9 14 0	3 4 0
Poolseed, White 85-18	85 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 75-85	80 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	— —
,, Black	65 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	11 0 0
Groundnut	60 0 0	— —
Mowrasseed	6 0 0	— —
Barley	42 0 0	— —
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0

Forward	Rs. as. p.
Linseed Sept.	10 6 0
Linseed May	11 11 0
Wheat April-May	3 2 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	3 5 6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 13th, 1918

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids Nos 14	1—9—10
Shapurji No. 13	1—9—10
Shapurji No. 19	1—9—2
Edward No. 10	1—9—6
Light Greens No. 8½	1—4—6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 13th, 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 1½
,, Dorje nil	1 6 1
Dem. Acceptance Bills	1 6 7
Fcp. Demand	203
American Drafts	279
Hongkong	227
Shanghai	321½
Japan	148
Singapore	154½

Market Steadr.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-3-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-10-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 227.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 321½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90
The efollowing are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

There were no transactions in both the share markets as it was the last day for August Settlement.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Modern British pattern Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.
Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"
Canvass of all classes
High class Packings
Steam-proof Rubber Sheets
Oars, Paints, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY

Consumption.

CURE Guaranteed
BY
SERUM INJECTIONS
EVEN
In ADVANCED or THIRD STAGE
WHEN
DRUGS and CHEMICALS fail to Cure TUBERCULOSIS or PHTHISIS

Send half-anna stamp for Literature.

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D. (America)
Serum Therapist.
Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.
Address: "Arya Pharmacy,"
BOMBAY No. 8.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to :—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL
Firm of OCULISTS OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1888

1, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that gives the benefit of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold it a sufficient working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses, e.g.,

KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal and TORIC SPHERICALS CYLINDERS, SPHERS CYLINDERS PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white Lenses.

FOUR WONDERFUL REMEDIES

WITH **Kadi** NO MORE ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, COLDS, etc. Thousands cured. INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from grateful patients open to inspection. Rs. 1-8.

"LU-LU" EYE-DROPS.

A safe cure for SORE, INFLAMED, WEAK EYES, GRANULATED LIDS, CORNEA ULCERS, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents. Re. 1.

RUBY TABLETS. A never failing remedy for MALARIA, INTERMITTENT AND OTHER FEVERS. No family should be without it. As. 8 only.

GUNC. Cures acute cases without COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any internal medicines. PAINLESS POSITIVE CURE in 2 days. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

OF ALL DEALERS OR

D. SPECIFIC CO.

Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

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While for war bonds you have got the best and safest guarantee for your money in the world, by this investment not only you perform a part of your duty towards those who spill the blood in this terrible war, but at the same tim you make the best and thoroughly secured investment of your money getting at the same time good interest on it. For the repayment of your money you have to look upon the whole revenue or say the whole wealth of India. No cooperative movement can give you such a security in the wide world. When I say the whole wealth of India for the security of your investment you will naturally like me to tell you the financial position of our Indian Government. After deducting the National Debt the credit of our Government is nearly 21 crore rupees to the good. Over and above this vast sum you will have to take into consideration amongst other things vast acres of land and public works. This clearly points out the great ability of our Government to pay off any debt they can incur. Can you show me any other country in the world which has got such a vastness of resources and can give you such a sound and stable security for your money. Government investments are generally in Railways and Irrigation works which contribute so handsomely to our income.

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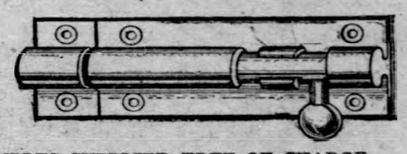
BOLT  BRAND

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